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Pacific Defence Picture

Canberra, June 12.
A clearer picture of the extent of the British share of Pacific defence is expected to emerge from the Australian Cabinet talks beginning July 2 with Lord Montgomery, British Chief of Staff.

This follows closely upon the American-Australian defence conference.

Six weeks later British Commonwealth delegates are due to convene here to exchange ideas on the Japanese peace pact.

The Canberra talks with Montgomery were expected here to fit Britain's plans for defence in the Pacific into the pattern of co-operation between American and Australia.

Admiral Louis Denfeld, US Pacific Fleet Commander, left for Pearl Harbour last night after discussions with the Australian Government and defence chiefs.

A joint American-Australian statement defined the purpose of Admiral Denfeld's visit as designed to "ensure the continuance of close co-operation between the United States and Australian services which existed all through the war."

It said the admiral's task with the Australians was "purely defensive in character" and had been "entirely successful from all points of view."—Associated Press.

FLEET AIR ARM TRAGEDY

Newquay, June 12.
Two naval planes collided during manoeuvres off the Cornwall coast on Wednesday, killing one of the pilots. The other missing pilot was presumed dead. —Associated Press.

French Rail Strike Settled

Paris, June 11.
In a second effort to solve the five-day-old strike of French railway workers which has paralysed railway passenger traffic throughout France and Algeria, the Premier, M. Paul Ramadier, this evening again met the leaders of the General Confederation of Labour.

The Secretary of the Confederation, M. Benoit Frachon, said before the meeting: "We hope that we will be able to settle the conflict in an equitable way and to the advantage of the country."

At the first meeting, last night, extending the strike to other vital economic sectors.

Meanwhile, the negotiations with the Premier are reported to be progressing favourably and it is generally expected that an agreement would be reached during the night and that work on the railways would be resumed immediately.

In addition to the negotiations between the Premier and the General Confederation of Labour, negotiations are also taking place between the railway workers' delegation and the Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer.—Reuter.

Danger Averted
This settlement to some extent heads off the danger of the present unrest degenerating into a general strike, as seemed likely at midnight last night.

The Government has taken its stand in the case of the railway strike on the principle that the union must launch an appeal for return to work before talks can be resumed, but this principle has been ignored in the case of the gas and electricity workers, although the industries are also public utility services.

The impression prevails that while the Government maintains an appearance of strength it has, in fact, decided that the strikes must be settled by large monetary concessions. The Government is unable to run the railways with Army engineers and technicians as not enough are available.

Good Progress
On the other hand, the Government, having disposed of the power dispute, may make a real stand in the case of the railways. The next day or two should show. The danger is, however, that the labour unions or those directing them may once again outmanoeuvre the Government.

MONGOLIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE IN SINKIANG

Chinese Forces Recapture Peitashan

Soviet Activity In Province

Nanking, June 12.

An expose of Soviet espionage activities in northern Sinkiang, made by Commissioner Usman of the Ahsan district, is one of the primary causes of the present frontier incident in northwest China, a reliable Government source claimed today.

The official alleged that Commissioner Usman had discovered Soviet agents engaged in an unauthorised survey of mineral resources, including gold deposits in a section of Sinkiang, north of Peitashan. Plans, it was alleged, were made for the exploitation of the area by Soviet industrial concerns.

Commissioner Usman, the sources reported, attempted to stop these activities and submitted a confidential report on the Soviet agents to the Central Government. This, coupled with the fact that Commissioner Usman was formerly pro-Soviet but changed his allegiance to the Chinese Government at the time of the reorganisation of the Sinkiang Government, created the Soviet desire to "liquidate Usman" and his forces, the same source maintained.

He stated that the pretext used for launching the campaign against Usman came when eight Outer Mongolian soldiers were arrested in the Ahsan district. An officer of these troops presented a 48-hour ultimatum to Usman. The latter wired the Governor of Sinkiang, General Chang Chih-chung, for instructions.

Pincher Movement
The Governor replied that the arrested men should be released. However, it was stated that his reply did not reach Usman before the expiry of the ultimatum and the Mongolians opened their attack.

A pincher movement is now being conducted against Usman's garrison, a Government source said, with the column originally near Peitashan moving down from the north and fresh troops entering the area from the east.

The official spokesman of the Ministry of National Defence, late this afternoon, emphatically denied reports emanating from Nanking, earlier today that Peitashan had fallen to the Mongolian forces. He admitted that Mongols broke into Peitashan on June 6 but declared that they were ousted again by Government forces the following day.

Fighting is still in progress around the town. No later reports have been received from Sinkiang, the spokesman said.

Taking Steps
Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh and Minister of National Defence General Pei Chung-hsi spoke in diplomatic terms to the Legislative Yuan today when they reported on the Mongolian invasion of Sinkiang and added few new facts to what is generally known, according to one source, who attended the meeting.

Contrary to customary procedure, newspapermen were barred from attendance at the Yuan today.

Dr. Wang, according to the legislators who attended the meeting, asked members to exercise judgment and reserve in the formation of their opinions on Soviet-Mongolian activities in northwest China and to refrain from causing unwarranted public excitement.

He assured the Legislative Yuan that the Government is accepted the formula and the French railroad workers union ordered its striking employees to return to work today.

Sources at M. Ramadier's residence said the accord split a four billion franc (\$533,000,000) difference which separated the government on the wage issue.

The rail workers had sought 12,000,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) in aggregate increased wages for the last half of 1947 while the government maintained it could pay no more than an additional 8,000,000,000 francs (\$67,200,000).—Associated Press.

STEAMER AFIRE

London, June 11.

Lloyds shipping intelligence states that their Bermuda agents have telegraphed today that the Swedish steamer, *Lena Brodin*, had arrived there, towed by the steamer *Matthew J. O'Brien*.

The *Lena Brodin*, which caught fire in the Atlantic about 90 kilometres off Bermuda, was still burning.—Reuter.

"Meatball" Indicted For Treason

Los Angeles, June 11.

Tomoya Kawakita, known to American prisoners of war as "The Meatball," was indicted for treason today.

The United States Attorney, James M. Carter, told a Federal Grand Jury that Kawakita was in the favour of Japanese officials and was given a job as a foreman in the notorious Oyamama nickel mine prison camp because of his knowledge of English.

The jury heard that he won the nickname of "Meatball" at this camp because he grew fat while the American prisoners were reduced to skeletons by torture and slave labour.

Carter charged that Kawakita was guilty of inflicting brutal treatment on prisoners and of working them so hard that many became emaciated "walking skeletons" or died.

He said Kawakita insisted that an eight-man crew carrying logs up the icy hillside be reduced to four men.

The Attorney said that Kawakita lined prisoners up and assaulted them with the aid of guards. When he tired of this, Carter continued, he ordered prisoners to strike one another. The jury also heard how two prisoners were forced to remain in a cesspool for hours with guards pushing them back when they tried to climb out.

If convicted, Kawakita faces a maximum sentence of death and a minimum of U.S.\$10,000 fine and not less than five years imprisonment.—United Press.

Labour Unrest In Shanghai

Shanghai, June 12.

Labour unrest spread through troubled Shanghai today despite a sharp drop in the price of rice from CNY\$500,000 last week to CNY\$360,000 today.

Several hundred workers of both sexes from hand-knitting factories stormed the Social Affairs building in a demand that their employers be forced to pay them for May at a cost of living index figure of 25,500 which is multiplied by pre-war salary figures.

Factory managers said they could not pay at such a rate and escape bankruptcy. The factories had paid at a lower rate under a price adjustment clause of the National Economic Council issued on May 10 which apparently provides for arbitration in case the index is higher than the employers can meet.

Ten worker delegates were arrested when the employers surrounded the building after being told the bureau could not go counter to the national government order.

The management of these and many other factories declared they would pay May wages according to the April index which is far below the May index.

Many Strikes
As a result the workers staged a succession of sit-down, slow and hunger strikes.

Industrywide strikes are being attempted by workers of bean curd shops, umbrella factories, needle weaving plants, machine shops, printing plants, pen manufacturers, western style men's tailor shops, and some dyeing and printing cotton shops.

The employers demand a downward adjustment of basic salaries claiming that by using the present basis, the workers actually are receiving more pur-

chasing power than they did in pre-war times.

The fall in the price of rice was due to the unlimited dumping of government rice. Retailers said the decline will continue as long as the dumping continues and as long as there is a free flow of the cereal into Shanghai from Nanking. The dealers are skeptical of the government's ability to continue dumping rice in an obvious effort to drive down the price.—Associated Press.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OPERATION

London, June 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill's condition was described by his physicians today as "quite satisfactory" following an operation yesterday for hernia.

The bulletin, signed by his physicians, said "Mr. Churchill had a good night. His general condition is quite satisfactory."

—United Press.

THE WEATHER

Ridge of high pressure, extending from the Pacific anticyclone to Malaya, and from a weak anticyclone over the Eastern Sea to Tibet. Depressions over Mongolia and Honan are moving NE and from the latter a trough stretches across the Dnieper to the Gulf of Trieste.

Today's forecast: Moderate S or SW winds; weather cloudy with occasional showers, heavy at times.

INDONESIA ORDERS MOBILISATION

Batavia, June 11.

The Indonesian Republic has ordered the mobilisation of its auxiliary armed forces to meet "any eventuality," a radio broadcast from the Republican capital, Jogjakarta, reported today.

The announcement broke the silence that has followed the handing over of the Republican counter memorandum to the Dutch proposals for an Interim Government presented a fortnight ago, and reliable observers believe that Indonesia is moving quickly towards a crucial period in its 22-month-old struggle for political independence.

The Dutch Commission-General will arrive in Batavia from Holland tomorrow to consider the counter-memorandum and to make recommendations to the Dutch Government accordingly.

The consensus of unofficial Dutch reaction to the counter-memorandum is unfavourable.

Jogjakarta Radio said that all former "melhor" (soldiers forced by the Japanese to fight during the Pacific War) were to report to their barracks tomorrow. Auxiliary forces were being recruited from all classes of the population. A number of defence manoeuvres were being held near Malang in East Java.

There, it was forced to turn back by high winds and severe cold. I just did not have the equipment to go on."

Dennan said that he intended to return to Bulawayo on June 20 and later planned to get into contact with other Mount Everest enthusiasts so that he could take part in the next full-scale official expedition to climb the mountain.

He was said to have gathered the equipment for his Everest attempt while in Bulawayo, where he got Italian prisoners of war to make Alpine stocks and studded boots for him.—Reuter.

Decisive Moment
Dutch sources reported that the situation was worsening "on the Sourabaya front" in East Java, near Mojokerto, while Ambar, the Indonesian News Agency, reported that coastal defences in the vicinity of Banjuwangi shelled a Dutch war vessel on June 10, after two days of inactivity.

The Republican Batavia daily, "Merdeka," says that the Indonesian people are now confronted with one of the most decisive moments in their history.

"Our people and our country are now facing a great danger," the newspaper said.

Official Republican Government circles in Batavia today suggested that an appeal for international intervention was likely to come from Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Premier, who is now at the north coast port of Cheribon, if the Netherlands Commission-General reject the Republican counter-memorandum and negotiate.

Serious Clashes?
The Jogjakarta daily, "Nasional," says that, although

It was pointed out that obviously the situation must be discussed with the Commission-General before the final Netherlands standpoint can be defined. The Commission is due to arrive tomorrow.

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 6)

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Coming Events

June 16.—H.K. & Whampoa Docks annual meeting, noon.
June 26.—Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd. annual meeting, 11 a.m.
June 26.—Sundakan Light & Power Co. (1922) Ltd. annual meeting, noon.
June 27.—Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd. annual general meeting, noon.

P.A.L. RECORD

Believed to be the fastest trip flown by any commercial airplane, flying a Philippine Air Lines Skyliner, left Kwan-tein at 2:01 a.m. (local time) and arrived at Manila 14 hours and 14 minutes later, on June 3 at 1:15 p.m.

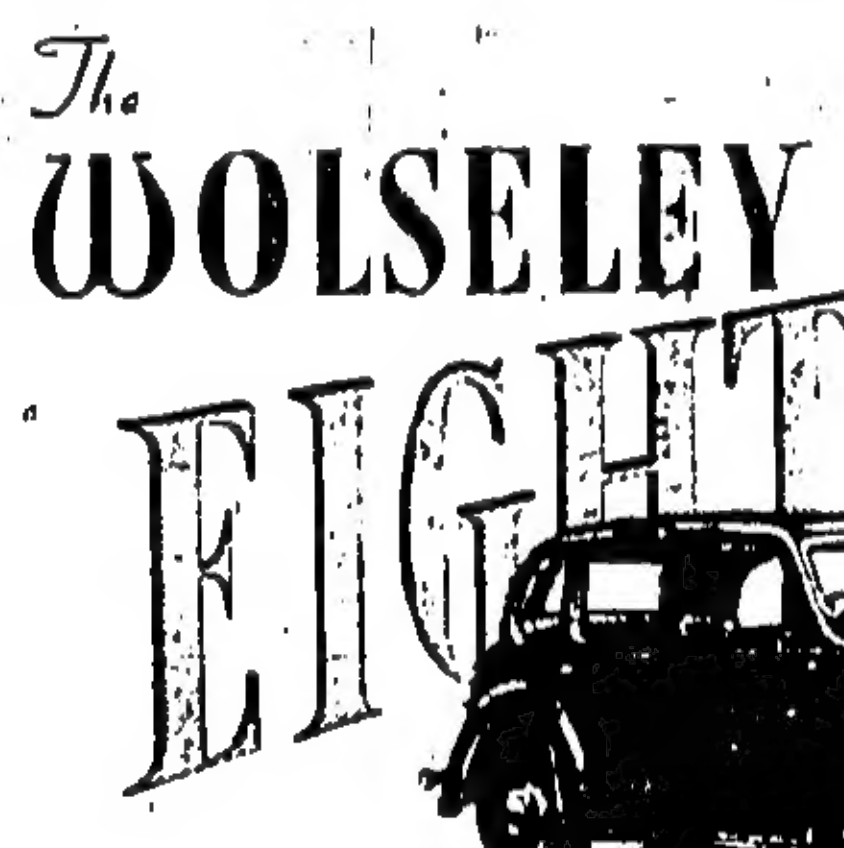
This total distance of 3,180 miles represents an average speed of 227 miles per hour.

P.A.L. expect to better this when their giant DC-6s take over the trans-Pacific run.

RADIO

ZHW Hong Kong broadcast on a frequency of 85 kilocycles from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. and 6:30 to 11:00 p.m., and on 95.2 megacycles on the 31 metre band from 12:30 to 1:15, 7:30 to 8:30 and 9:15 to 11:00 p.m.

12:30 p.m. Daily Programme Summary
12:32 p.m. Light Varieties
1:00 p.m. News, Weather Report and Announcements
1:15 p.m. The Art of Story
1:30 p.m. From the Shows, Musical Comedy
2:00 p.m. Chess, Chess
2:05 p.m. SUNDAY CHILDREN'S HOUR
2:10 p.m. The Art of Story
2:15 p.m. News, Weather Report and Announcements
2:30 p.m. The Art of Story
2:45 p.m. London Relay, World News, from Britain
3:15 p.m. BBC Transcription Service, "Scramble to the Stars"
3:30 p.m. Dances, Music, Concerts, etc.
3:45 p.m. The Art of Story
4:00 p.m. BBC Transcription Service, "Shakespeare's Characters" (Shallow and Falstaff)
4:15 p.m. London Relay, News
4:30 p.m. The Art of Story
4:45 p.m. The Art of Story
5:00 p.m. Chess, Chess
5:15 p.m. The Art of Story



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PRIVATE TRADE WITH JAPAN

"Major Step" To Economic Recovery

Country's Lack Of Raw Materials

Tokyo, June 11. The new Commerce and Industry Minister, Chozaburo Mizutani, today welcomed the SCAP announcement authorizing private international commercial relations with Japan on August 15 as a "major step" toward effecting Japan's economic recovery, but said success of this programme to a large extent would depend on the Allied powers' "sympathetic" settlement of the reparations question.

He declined to state to what extent he believed the removal of industrial equipment could be made as reparations without too seriously crippling Japan's productive capacity, but said: "We have been defeated in war and we are in no position to state any detailed desires as to removals of industrial equipment."

"We do hope, however, the Allied powers will understand Japan's position and be magnanimous in their decisions so that Japan can become a self-sustaining country."

He pointed out that a reparations settlement permitting Japan an industrial capacity on the 1936 level when production was at its lowest would result in "livelihood difficulties" for the Japanese nation. He said he based this view primarily on the fact that Japan's population in 1936 was 64,000,000 whereas today it is 80,000,000.

Lack Of Raw Materials

Mizutani said reparations payment from current production would "hit the Japanese severely under present conditions when production, even with full operation of available industrial equipment, does not meet Japan's own needs due largely to lack of raw materials."

He said the removal of coal power generating plants would seriously affect industrial production, particularly western Japan and Kyushu where the development of hydro-electric power had lagged behind.

He said Japan's foreign trade necessarily will have to be re-

ECONOMIC PLAN FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, June 11. The Japanese Premier, Tatsu Katsuyama, today announced an eight-point economic programme to speed the rehabilitation of Japanese economy, calling for regulations to increase the Japanese food supply, wage and price stabilization, a review of the national financial structure, increased production, labour security and a relief programme for manufactured exports and government management of industry if necessary.—United Press.

All papers interpreted the SCAP announcement as the beginning of trade between Japan and other countries.

In a typical editorial, the Nippon Times, said: "The SCAP statement is highly welcomed by the entire nation for it will contribute to Japan's economic reconstruction. It is indeed the most significant step, but it must be accompanied by the determination and sincerity of the Japanese people to do their part for foreign trade in a two-way proposition in which exports must balance imports."

Japan's Foreign Trade Association President, Kumakichi Nakajima, said a considerable amount of raw materials must be imported before Japan can export sufficiently to balance her foreign trade.

Industrial circles said uncertainty on the reparations question would prevent any immediate large-scale volume of foreign trade which they felt would not increase immediately over present exports.—United Press.

Japanese Watches

Tokyo, June 11. Japan is standing by to export thousands of clocks and watches as soon as overseas trade is officially reopened, according to a spokesman of General MacArthur's Headquarters.

He stated today that the rehabilitation of watch and clock factories has made future exports possible. The clock industry gives employment to a large amount of labour and requires only a small amount of raw materials.

In particular, it needs imports of synthetic jewels from Switzerland.

The spokesman said that before the war, inexpensive Japanese watch and clocks had a good market in the Far East with the 1941 volume of business approximately Yen 17,000,000.—Reuter.

OUT TO DOMINATE

Shanghai, June 12. The English language paper, "China Press," in an editorial entitled "Made In Japan," declared that resumption of Japanese trade means Japan will be out to dominate the Oriental market again if she can.

The editorial said, "It should be evident that no nation or group of nations can morally prevent even a defeated nation from pursuing legitimate commercial activities. If Japan can deliver goods at competitive prices then it is clear that no artificial barrier can be created."

"However, there is certainly a case—an exceedingly watertight case when one considers Japanese aggression in the past—for stripping Japan of most of her heavy industry. The aim of such a programme would not be to stifle legitimate trade but to provide a guarantee that Japan shall never again be in a position to create weapons of war in large quantities."

A Price

"This means in the long run the Allies will have to decide on Japan's permanent industrial level but that is a price that Japan must pay for past aggression whether she likes it or not."

The editorial said the reopening of trade with Japan will "strike a death blow to budding Chinese exports. If economic stability does not return in this country soon, the paper added, however, that Japan cannot starve just because China has a civil war raging."

The editorial concluded, "One must constantly bear in mind one factor—the bitter memories which the made in Japan trade mark will invoke all over the civilized world. Such resistance to these products will be considerable even that part of the Orient which suffered at the hands of the Japanese during the past decade."—United Press.

London, June 11. Dr. Kurt Schumacher, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, has been forbidden by the French Military Government in Germany to address public meetings in the French zone.—Reuter.

Zone Trade Talks With Switzerland

Berlin, June 11. Trade talks between the combined British and American zones and Swiss delegations ended tonight.

An official statement said: "No estimate can at present be placed on the value or volume of trade likely to result, but the heads of the delegations expressed the view that an agreement will greatly facilitate the resumption of ordinary business activities."

Branch offices of the joint export-import agency in the various states of the combined zone are empowered to approve contracts up to the value of approximately \$50,000.

A Swiss franc account and an account kept in dollars will be opened with the Swiss National Bank, the latter being available in dollars or sterling as required.

Particular attention was given to the question of imports into the combined zone of Swiss newspapers, periodicals and books during the talks which also covered trading procedures, visits of Swiss buyers to Germany, methods of payment and the question of what goods and services could be exchanged.—Reuter.

Manhunt In Pacific

Honolulu, June 11. The Army revealed today that burglars stole \$40,000 from a post exchange in Guam and that an intensive manhunt was underway throughout the Marianas and Hawaiian Islands.

The announcement said unidentified persons knocked out the army sentry guarding the post exchange on May 4 and removed the safe containing \$30,000 in checks and money orders.

All ships and planes arriving in Honolulu from Guam were watched by the army but no trace of the safe or the burglars was found.

Four suspects, including the sentry, were flown to Honolulu recently for lie detector tests but all results were negative.—United Press.

Paris, June 11. The French Foreign Affairs Commission today unanimously proposed ratification of the Italian peace treaty by the National Assembly.—Reuter.

Bombay, June 11. Bombay's Police Commissioner ordered a 69-hour curfew in lower Parli-workers' quarters in north Bombay after a fatal communal stabbing incident. No communal incidents occurred in Calcutta today.—Reuter.

Flood Havoc In Kwangtung

Canton, June 12. Rains and floods spelled havoc to most places in Kwangtung and Western Kwangsi early this week and caused damage up to CNCS1,000,000, according to reports reaching here today.

The railroad bridge at Ying-tak, about 100 miles north of Canton, was damaged by flood and railway traffic much curtailed. The line was completely suspended during the past several days. Passengers going up to North Kwangtung are proceeding by craft on the North River.

The Walchow area on the East River, 70 miles east of Canton, was flooded, resembling a vast lake. The new Saddle Dam was damaged by the flood. Taengcheng, a town north of Walchow, likewise was flooded. Wuchow, principal port in

Kwangsi, also was inundated under five feet of water. Other towns along the West River, including Shaoging and Tucheig also were under water.

The main damage was to highways and their bridges. Low-lying streets in Sikwan and Hsian suburbs in Canton have been under water daily at high tide.

Crops along the riparian farms were submerged, and it is feared they will be destroyed. Rice prices have gone up to C.N. \$180,000 a picul of 110 pounds.—Associated Press.



"Duel" In Canton City Council

Shanghai, June 12. A Central News dispatch from Canton said today that the City Council passed a resolution ordering strict restrictions against the opening of new cabarets after a five-minute duel in which two councilors bombarded each other with teacups, inkwells and pens.

The Council was wide split over the motion for an absolute ban on ballroom dancing, resulting in the fight.

A compromise was finally reached, banning the opening of new cabarets.—United Press.

Burma's New Constitution

Rangoon, June 11. Burma's Frontier Areas Representatives have submitted a number of amendments to the draft Constitution now before the Constituent Assembly, it was revealed here today by U Yum Ko Hui, the Chin tribal chieftain who recently assumed office in the interim Government as Deputy Counsellor for Frontier Areas Affairs.

The Chin leader declined to discuss details of the amendments sponsored by the Frontier leaders, but indicated that these did not vitally affect the fundamentals of the Draft Constitution adopted by the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League's Convention.

"We are different tribes, and each tribe has its own problem of clarification which we are seeking before endorsing a constitution which will be binding on us," he said.—Reuter.

Siam-Indo-China Agreement

Bangkok, June 11. A Siam-Indo-China financial and economic agreement regarding territories retroceded on Dec. 14 last year was signed on Tuesday morning by the Siam's Foreign Minister and the French Charge d'Affaires.

The agreement provides (1) recall of and payment for Siamese currency circulating in those territories; (2) bilateral payment and compensation to persons whose rights are affected by the transfer; (3) mutual transfer of documents and titles of private property.—United Press.

Canton Loses Its Tortoise

The "City of Rams" has lost its 1,000-year-old giant tortoise, which died yesterday, according to Chinese press dispatches from Canton.

The tortoise, originally from the Paracels Islands, was one of the main attractions in Canton's Han Min Public Park.

With its passing away, the City Government's daily budget has been reduced by CNCS4,000—the amount which had to be paid out daily for the tortoise's meals.

CHINA'S HOPES OF LOAN

Washington, June 11. China, nursing hopes of getting big scale reconstruction aid from the United States sooner or later, is expected to plead for an extension of the existing June 30 deadline for an American loan.

With less than three weeks remaining, officials said today the Nanking Government thus far has not applied to the Government-owned Export and Import Bank for any part of the \$500,000,000 loan fund earmarked for China.

There was no hint whether the proposals have been advanced through diplomatic channels, but the State Department, rather than the bank, is exploring possible aid measures which Secretary of State George C. Marshall has held must be of a nature that can be justified to Congress and the American people.

The possibility was not ruled out that the Nationalist Government, despite the civil war now in progress in China, might yet seek to meet the terms set by President Truman and the bank and thus qualify for at least a part of the loan fund.

In any event, diplomatic authorities are inclined to believe the Chinese will ask for more time. These authorities think Mr. Truman, who fixed the original deadline, could extend it by executive order.

War Accounts

Meanwhile negotiations are about to start for the settlement of China's war accounts with the United States. These are distinct from the loan proposal and any further measures. Officials said discussions might get under way in a few days covering final settlement of the approximately \$1,500,000,000 in lend lease aid extended to China; a 1942 wartime loan of \$500,000,000; unadjusted aspects of post-war surplus property transactions, and various financial claims arising from the war.

The United States last summer turned over to China for \$210,000,000, some \$900,000,000 worth of non-combat war surplus remaining in China and 17 Pacific Islands. Against the sales price, China was given a \$175,000,000 credit for

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and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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Boxspring Mattresses, Bed
Side Cabinets, Extension Din-
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Cabinets, Dining Chairs, Writ-
ing Tables, Office Armchairs,
Ment Safes, Standard Lamps,
Blackwood Music Stool, Black-
wood Silver Cabinet, Iron Safe,
With Wooden Stand, Card
Tables, Bunkies Cot, Divan
Gramophone Records, Carpets,
Rugs, Teak Ice Boxes, Meat
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Suites, Hall Carpet Runner,
Kitchen Tables, Cutlery, and
Glass Ware Etc., Etc., Etc.

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tor

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chine

1 Sunstrant Electric Cal-
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Model 1941

1 Teak Dining Room Suite

1 Axminster Carpet 7' x 9'

1 Tintain Blue Carpet 9' x
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1 Indian New Carpet 9' x
12'

On View from Wednesday, the
11th, June 1947.
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LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held
in the Board Room of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
14 & 16, Pedder Street, Hong
Kong, on Monday, 16th June
1947, at noon for the following
purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the
Statement of Accounts and
Balance Sheet and the Re-
port of the Directors and
Auditors thereon.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix
their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordi-
nary business of the Com-
pany.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY
GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER
BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will
be closed from the 2nd, June
1947 to the 10th, June 1947,
both days inclusive.

By order
of the Board of Directors,

R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th, May, 1947.

NOTICE.

CHINA LIGHT AND
POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN THAT AN INTERIM
DIVIDEND, in respect of the
year 1947, of 35 cents per share
on the Fully Paid shares, and
a proportionate amount on the
1941 issue shares, has been de-
clared payable on and after
July 3rd, 1947.

Applications for Dividend
Warrants should be made either
personally or by letter to the
Registered Office of the Com-
pany, at Argyle Street, Kow-
loon, Hong Kong.

The Register of Transfers of
the Company will be closed
from 30th June, 1947 to 2nd
July, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order
of the Board of Directors,

P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that
the Forty-seventh Ordinary
Yearly Meeting of the Share-
holders in the Company will be
held at the Company's Office,
Windsor House, Mezzanine
Floor, on Thursday 26th June,
1947, at 11 a.m. for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with
Statement of Accounts for the
year ended 31st December,
1946, to sanction the declara-
tion of a Dividend and Bonus
and to re-elect Directors and
Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
12th to 26th June, 1947, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,

J. D. THOMSON
Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd June, 1947.

NOTICE

Mr. G. NARAINDA is not
in our employment since 1st
May, 1947.

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Cables "Alaco" Melbourne. Enquiries invited.

The Choice That Is Hungary's Now

Budapest, June 11.

Jozsef Reval, Communist Party whip in the
National Assembly, said in an Assembly speech
today that Hungary must choose between
"meddling imperialists" or nations which
"respect the sovereignty and independence of
small nations."

Meanwhile, the acting Foreign
Minister, Erno Mihalov, submitted
a bill for ratification of the Hun-
garian peace treaty to the Assem-
bly. The bill will be debated later
this week.

"The country must decide if it

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Fifty-eighth Ordinary Year-
ly Meeting of Shareholders will
be held at the Office of the
Company, Chung Tin Building,
First Floor, 6, Des Voeux Road
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on
Saturday, 28th June, 1947, at
Noon, for the purpose of con-
firming the appointment of the
Board of Directors and receiv-
ing their Report and Statements
of Accounts for the year ended
31st December, 1946, for the
period 1st January, 1942 to 31st
December, 1946, for the year
ended 31st December, 1946, and
to transact the ordinary busi-
ness of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be closed from
Friday, 20th June, 1947 until
Saturday, 28th June, 1947, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1947.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASSETS SEIZED BY CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY

All companies or persons
holding any funds, shares,
dividends, or other assets seized
by the Custodian of Enemy Prop-
erty prior to the occupation of
Hong Kong and now held in the
name of the Custodian of Prop-
erty or to his order are re-
quested to forward to the Custodian
of Property at the earliest
opportunity details of all such
assets held by them.

In cases where the informa-
tion has already been given
since the re-occupation no fur-
ther return is necessary.

This request does not apply
to former China Companies now
registered in Hong Kong, who
should take instructions from
the Custodian of Enemy Prop-
erty in London.

W. H. STURROCK
Custodian of Property.

JAPANESE ASSETS

All companies or persons
holding any funds, shares,
dividends, or other assets,
which were the property of
Japanese Government, companies
or individuals, are requested to
forward to the Custodian of
Property at the earliest op-
portunity details of all such as-
sets held by them.

In cases where the informa-
tion has already been given
no further return is necessary.

This request does not apply
to former China Companies now
registered in Hong Kong, who
should take instructions from
the Custodian of Enemy Prop-
erty in London.

W. H. STURROCK
Custodian of Property.

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SOVIET CONCESSION ON THE CONTROL OF THE ATOM

Lake Success, June 11.

The Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, making im-
portant new concessions on atomic control, to-
day proposed an eight-eight programme which
would let non-Russians inspect the Soviet's
atomic facilities after an appropriate treaty is
signed.

Gromyko also suggested that the whole atom con-
trol machine be established by a single treaty.
This implied that Russia is dropping its de-
mand that the world sign one treaty agreeing
to destroy its atomic bombs and then sign
later a treaty setting up means of enforcing
the ban.

The Soviet's new proposals,
going into greater detail than
even the American plan written
by Bernard Baruch, were ex-
plained to a special meeting of
the United Nations atomic en-
ergy commission.

Gromyko suggested that the
United Nations set up an inter-
national control commission
composed of 12 members of the
Atomic Commission.
These include six small na-
tions which change yearly,
Canada and the Big Five—the
United States, Great Britain,
Russia, France and China.
Gromyko twice took pains to
emphasize that personnel of the
control commission would be in-
ternational. This was the first
time in more than a year of
stubborn East and West wrang-
ling that Russia indicated that
it would admit non-Russians to
its atomic facilities.

Free Access

Anglo-American delegates
have feared that the Soviet ver-
sion of international control
meant that Russians would in-
spect Soviet facilities and re-
port to the international body.

Gromyko, in a carefully pre-
pared 2,000 word statement,
said the commission's agents
should have free access to all
facilities for mining, produc-
tion and stockpiling of atomic
raw materials and atomic
materials. It could weigh the
measure and check the handling
of all such material to make
sure that nobody is holding out
on fissionable materials for
bomb making. The control com-
mission would also have labora-
tories and experimental installa-
tions to develop atomic power
for peaceful purposes.

The big programme called
for a strict international control
over all facilities engaged in
mining-atomic raw materials
and production of atomic
materials and atomic energy;
"2. The international commis-
sion for atomic control estab-
lished under the Security Council—

Checks Of Stocks

"3. The commission would set
up its own inspection machinery.

"4. Rights and obligations of
the commission would be deter-
mined by a special treaty.

"5. The commission would be
composed of states now on the
atomic energy commission.

"6. Inspection would include
checks of the existing stocks of
atomic raw materials, mining
facilities and production opera-
tions.

"Agents of the control or-
ganization would also make

Automatic Flight Record

Wilmington, Ohio, June 11.

A new record was estab-
lished when an Army Air Forces
C-54 landed at its home base
at Clinton County Army Air-
field after a 2,000-mile, non-
stop, completely automatic
flight.

The push-button Douglas
Skymaster landed at Wilming-
ton at 4 p.m. after having left
Long Beach, California, mun-
icipal airport at 7.04 a.m.

From the moment before
takeoff until after touching
down, no human hand touched
the controls of the giant trans-
port.

Thomas Wells, project officer
and safety pilot during the
nine-hour flight, reported after
landing that nothing unusual
happened from the takeoff until
the landing.—United Press.

Army Wife Wounded

Trieste, June 11.

The United States Army an-
nounced today that the wife of
an American lieutenant was wound-
ed last night when unknown per-
sons fired on their jeep near the
border of zone A in Venezia Giulia.

The Army Public Relations
said Lt. Keith Monroe and Mrs.
Monroe were proceeding from
Pleszo to Tarcento on official
business when 10 bursts of bullets
from automatic weapons blasted
their jeep. Six bursts hit the car,
wounding Mrs. Monroe in the leg
and scratching the driver, Pfc.
Eldon Moretti. Lt. Monroe was
not injured.

Mrs. Monroe was treated at the
381 station hospital of the 88th
Division at Gorizia.—United
Press.

BROADCAST IN GERMAN, GETS TEN YEARS

Pretoria, June 11.

Sidney Erich Holm, South
African of German descent and
pre-war headmaster of a Natal
school, was sentenced to ten years
hard labour by a Special Criminal
Court here today.

He was accused of broadcasting
in German during the war. Three
other men were sentenced for
treason. Jan Adrian Strauss and
Michael Siennar, both sons of
Africans, received three years
hard labour and Johannes Snoch
fined £50 or one year's hard la-
bour.—Reuter.

"Keep Your Distance"

Jerusalem, June 11.

The Palestine Arab High Executive tonight placed
the United Nations Palestine Fact-Finding
Committee "out of bounds" to all Arabs in
Palestine.

Announcing a seven-point
plan to enforce a complete boy-
cott—both political and social—
Jamal Hussein, Vice-Chairman
of the Executive, banned all
Arabs, including Arab journal-
ists, from appearing before any
of the Committee's hearings.

The embargo also applies to
written testimony.

No Arab may attend any of
the social functions given for
the Committee but Jamal Hus-
sein warned that there should
be "no discourtesy or impolite
behaviour" by Arabs to Com-
mittee members or its staff.

"Keep your distance in man-
ner, conforming to our national
dignity," Hussein said.

The country-wide Arab gen-
eral strike planned for Monday,
June 16, to mark Palestine
Arabs' disapproval of the Com-
mittee will shut down offices,
factories, schools and Arab
transport systems.

The Palestine Arab League
of National Liberation—an ex-
treme Left-Wing group which
claims a membership of 5,000—
today told Jamal Hussein that
it would support the Execu-
tive's boycott of the Fact-Find-
ing Committee.—Reuter.

1947

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"Don't Yield An Inch"

Baghdad, June 11.

King Abdullah of Transjordan today urged the
Arab states not to boycott the United Nations
Fact-Finding Commission on Palestine which
is due to hold its first meeting in Jerusalem on
Monday. "But do not yield an inch of ground
on your demand for Arab rights in Palestine,"
he said.

"I believe that Arabs must
back the United Nations for
building peace in the world. The
duty of Palestinian Arabs and
other Arab states is to save and
not to sell even an inch of land
for the Jews.

"Palestine will be saved and
will remain Arab land," he
declared.

His policy was "to establish
one great Moslem state to cover
every Moslem state in the world."
"I have prepared a White
Paper urging the establishment of
a Greater Syria (Federation of
Iraq, Transjordan, Syria and part
of Palestine), and have ordered
it to be published officially.
"Greater Syria must be built at

whatever cost. It is the only way
to build gradually an Arab
federation.

"The Iraq-Transjordan treaty
is the first step. Greater Syria is
the second.

"I aim only at a federation of
Arab countries. I do not aim to
become king of Greater Syria—
it is for the nation to decide
whether the state will be a king-
dom or a republic."

King Abdullah said that Anglo-
Transjordan relations were "based
on friendly relations, mutual
benefit and full understanding."
The reestablishment of an
Islamic State in India-Pakistan
—was a great work which showed
vision in element of the
Indian problem.—Reuter.

Vatican City, June 11.

Pope Plus today nominated
Rev Joseph Marling, Provincial
of Congregation for the Pre-
cious Blood, as auxiliary Bishop
to Monsignor Edwin O'Hara,
Bishop of Kansas City, Missouri.
—United Press.

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HONG KONG TO BANGKOK Friday, 13th June
HONG KONG TO MANILA Saturday, 14th June
HONG KONG TO BANGKOK Tuesday, 17th June

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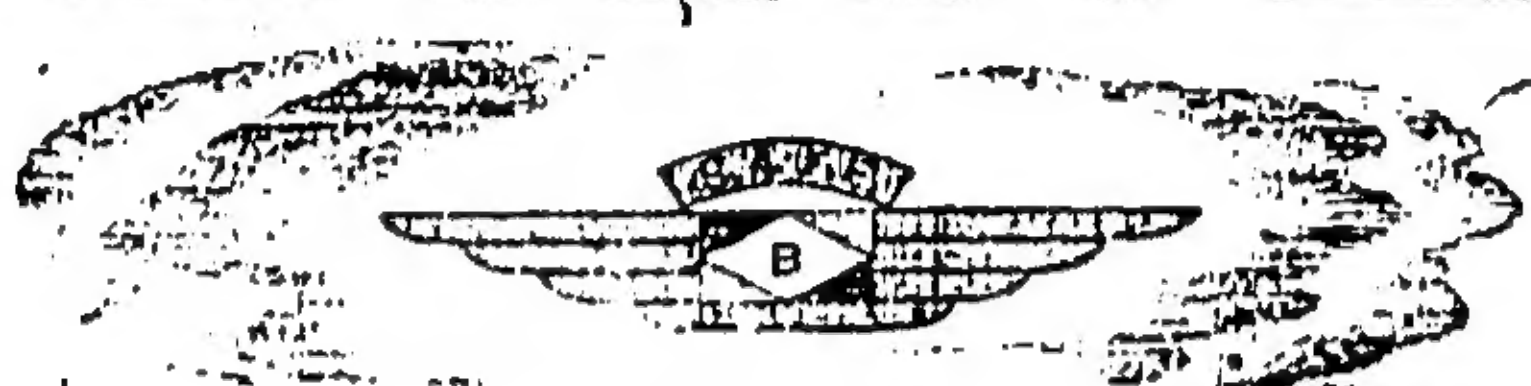
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Removal Notice

We beg to announce to the General Public that, as from June 3, 1947, we have removed our office from Kiamally Building to Room No. 11, 1st floor, Wang Hing Building, 10 Queen's Road, Central.

All enquiries and correspondence concerning Books and Magazines will be attended to at our new address.

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A BOLD DEFENCE

Conservatives could afford to be indifferent to Socialist squabbles over foreign policy if there were no chance that the choir of rebels would be taken seriously abroad. Since that chance exists they must welcome the exposure at Margate of the weakness both in numbers and in argument of Mr. Bevin's critics. The Foreign Secretary was remarkably blunt in his reply to attacks of all kinds, and showed once again that the harshness of the good to the clever is more devastating than the rudeness of the clever to the good. His victory—on a show of hands so decisive as to make a vote unnecessary—was the more notable because his reply had departed further than ever from the views of Messrs. Zilliacus and Crossman. We all wish that in practice the world could be resettled and reconstructed by amicable collaboration with Russia. Mr. Bevin has been trying for the best part of two years to secure such collaboration. From time to time events have occurred, such as the conclusion of the treaties with Germany's former satellites, which might have proved a sign that collaboration was on the way. But the Moscow Conference showed that on the major problems of Germany—not to mention Austria—it was as far off as ever. On certain other issues, such as the complaint of Britain against Albania for the murder of British sailors, the Russian use of the veto has threatened to throw the whole machinery of the United Nations into disrepute. The time has come to say that, without suspending efforts to secure Russian co-operation, the rest of the world must, in some matters make the best arrangements it can without waiting longer. That explains the new arrangements for the British and American zones in Germany announced by Mr. Bevin. Mr. Crossman may think zonal arrangements "insane"; but they are better than trying to organise Germany as an economic whole on the Russian terms. It would be insanity indeed to exact reparations from current German production before her normal commercial budget is balanced. That would simply mean that the Americans and ourselves would be paying reparations to Russia. Mr. Bevin gave notice in advance that we should expect all the relevant powers great and small, to take part from first to last in the framing of the peace treaty with Japan. He could hardly do less than back the persistent demand of the Dominions for this kind of Conference; but the Russians want much less, and got their way in the framing of European Treaties to the extent of drastically limiting the participation of others than the great Powers. The truth is that the Potsdam Agreements, to which Russia frequently appeals but which she observes only when it suits her, were framed on the assumption that a loyal wartime comradeship would continue. If it does not continue better than it has, then other directives, less theoretically desirable but, in the practical sense, at least leading somewhere and some distance towards long overdue settlements, must be devised. For the rest, Mr. Bevin was fully justified in calling attention to danger spots outside Europe. It is not sufficiently realised that Turkey, for example, feels so anxious about the Russian demands upon her that she has decided for the present not to demobilise. That anxiety is due also to Russian refusal or reluctance to work international machinery. Finally, Mr. Bevin's exposure of the lesser cheapings of his critics was complete. They were always silly about British troops in Greece and Indonesia, and now they look silly also. They were always silly to colour their attitude towards the United States with prejudice against "capitalism," and they will look sillier still in the future. Mr. Bevin need not worry about

WESTMINSTER LETTER

Government's Grave Loss Of Credit

There are certain courses which no Government can pursue, no matter what its party of what its merits or demerits in other respects, without incurring a grave loss of moral credit. Correspondingly, it is very rare for a British Government so to demean itself. Mr. Attlee's Government, highly controversial though some of its policies may be, incurred no stigma of this sort down to last month. Its record, though contentious, was honourable. That cannot be said of its record in regard to conscription.

See what happened. On March 20 the Government represented by its Minister of Defence, Mr. Alexander, came before the House of Commons to seek approval for the conscription policy embodied in a White Paper which had been issued in advance. The policy prescribed compulsory service for eighteen months—incidentally, six months less than the shortest period hitherto proved satisfactory by the great Continental countries. The Government told the House and the country that, after mature consideration, they found eighteen months to be the least term compatible with Britain's discharge of her obligations. On April 1, on the second reading of the National Service Bill, some 242 of their party followers supported them in the lobby on that express understanding. But others did not—seventy-two voted against them, and perhaps another forty deliberately abstained.

Ministers were so much frightened by the revolt that on April 3 they tabled an amendment to reduce the period of eighteen months to twelve.

National Danger

The reduction to twelve months entails a national danger. It is not necessary to argue why, for we had it from the Government itself, fortified by its expert advisers. Believing in the danger, Ministers yet deliberately incurred it. Why? To escape a danger to their party. Let us keep the point clear of ambiguity. No sin is involved in the mere fact that Ministers changed a policy in order to please their followers. The working of democratic institutions requires that sort of thing. But not where the national safety is involved. There, when they have formed a definite conclusion on the basis of the inner knowledge which few can share with them, they must have the courage of their convictions. Better, if the worst came to the worst, to be defeated and driven from office than, while holding office, to betray the nation.

This applies to the whole Cabinet from the Prime Minister down; but in a very special degree it affects Mr. Alexander. As Minister of Defence he knew all the facts, whereas other members of the Cabinet had to take them from him. If what he had declared indispensable to our defence was to be abandoned in deference to a party revolt, he had a clear

Britain's Finance Position

Britain's imports in March were £130 millions, or the highest in value for any month since December, 1925. Exports were £82½ millions, which with the exception of February (a short month) were the lowest for any month since last September. The volume of exports for the first quarter of 1947 was only one per cent. above the 1938 level.

The balance with hard currency countries was even worse. During the first two months of 1947, 46 per cent. of our imports came from hard currency countries, and they took 21 per cent. of our exports. The actual figures for our trade with these countries were imports £170 millions, and exports £37 millions, so that we had a deficit of £133 millions in hard currencies for these two months.

The relatively disappointing export figures for March were mainly due to the bad weather conditions and their effect upon transport. It is doubtful if the fuel crisis had had time to make itself felt, though it will inevitably be reflected in the returns for April and subsequent months. Meanwhile the American and Canadian credits are steadily being exhausted. The United States Budget Bureau estimates that by June 30 next, that is, exactly a year after the Loan Agreement was ratified, we shall have drawn \$1,900 millions (£475 millions) of the total credit line of \$3,750 millions (£937 millions). At that rate the credit will be exhausted by the early part of next year.

These figures amply justify the anxiety over the fact that under the terms of the Anglo-American Loan Agreement, all sterling accruing to sterling area countries as the result of new trade after July 1 next is to be freely convertible into other currencies—such as dollars. It is also easy to understand the regret at Mr. Dalton's decision to apply the recent increase in the tobacco duty to Empire tobacco, as well as to that from the United States and other foreign countries.

There has been some misconception over this last point. While the Anglo-American Loan Agreement precludes us from imposing quantitative import restrictions in such a way as to discriminate against the United States, there is nothing in it to prevent us from widening the preference margin in respect of tobacco or any other dutiable goods.

being "stabbed in the back" by such people. The stab is delivered with venom indeed, but with only a pliable paper-knife. For the policy which he defended he can count, in all its broader aspects, upon support ranging far beyond his own party and embracing all the responsible elements in the nation.

able commodity. The difficulty arises over the Anglo-American Trade Agreement of 1938, under which the preference margin was reduced.

Tariffs and Preference

Dr. Dalton may also have had regard to the American proposals put forward for consideration by the International Trade Conference. These were issued in Washington simultaneously with the Loan Agreement, and contain the following sentences:

"Members should enter into references action for the elimination of reduction of tariffs and for the elimination of tariff preferences being taken in conjunction with adequate measures for the substantial reduction of barriers to world trade. As an initial step... margins of preference of any product will in no case be increased and no new preferences will be introduced."

These proposals are not binding upon us or upon any nation. But rather rashly our Government, announced at the time not only that it accepted them as a basis for international discussion; but that it was in full agreement with all important points in them. This expression of agreement was premature, to say the least of it.

There is also the question of the approaching convertibility of sterling balances. From next July onwards sterling paid for Rhodesian tobacco, for example, will be convertible into dollars. Therefore all imports of tobacco, even if coming from the Empire, will constitute a potential threat to our dollar resources.

It is possible to sympathise with the American desire for freer world trade on a multilateral basis, for this is essential if international commerce is to expand. In fact, it might be advantageous in the long run if we made some practical contributions on our side. We might offer other countries some inducement by way of higher interest rates, if they agreed to leave their "new sterling" here. We certainly should refrain from political changes of a kind calculated to weaken their confidence in our economic position.

In return we should press for three things. First, we should make it clear to India and Egypt that their monetary claim upon us must take account of the fact that we saved them from invasion. Next we should suggest to the United States that a reduction in their tariff and a willingness to hold sterling need not wait the outcome of the international trade negotiations. Finally our representatives on the International Bank and Monetary Fund should insist that both organisations should begin to do business without further delay.

Others could betray their trust unwittingly or misguidedly, following in some cases personal judgment. Mr. Alexander could plead none of these excuses.

Thin Pretence

But in Great Britain we are loth to condemn anyone unheard. Clear though the case against Mr. Alexander might appear, there remained till last week a faint hope that at the Bill's Committee stage he might say something to exonerate himself. For the honour of our public life and the future of our statesmanship we could all wish that he had. But it was not so. He did indeed affect to pretend that the Government's change of policy was not motivated by its followers' revolt, but by a dispassionate reevaluation of the rival claims of defence and economics. But the pretence was too thin. It may be doubted if a single one of Mr. Alexander's hearers believed it. Had not the Government been stressing economics months earlier? And had not Mr. Alexander himself said on March 20 that the formulation of the requirements of the Services was effected "on a pressing realisation of the over-all stringency of the manpower situation and the need for getting the civilian economy of this country restored to something like its pre-war efficiency"—in other words, that no economic consideration had been overlooked when the eighteen months policy was adopted?

Not Like That

Can the shorter period be made to meet our needs? Mr. Alexander suggested that training programmes could be intensified so as to get as much done in the shorter time. It is perhaps sufficient to observe that things do not happen like that, and Mr. Alexander knows that they do not. Already the eighteen months implied intensified training, and it is not a process which can be stepped up indefinitely. The whole tendency of modern war is to make all soldiers specialists, and as such to give them longer, not shorter, training. It is at least equally so in the Navy and the Air Force.

Conscripts are needed not only for training but for service. The eighteen months allowed, roughly, for a year of the one followed by six months of the other. The twelve months implies that training and service run concurrently; and it is said that this can be managed by sending the boys early to Germany. The assumption is that the duties of the occupying force are almost nil, so that training need not be interrupted by them. But does that correspond to facts? Every member of the B.A.O.R. is a trustee in Germany for British prestige. How is an army of boys still undersized calculated to impress the Germans? Is such a personnel really suitable for the difficult task of curbing crowds and overawing mobs? And are the conditions of B.A.O.R. existence, with all the constraints and isolations and temptations inseparable from life amid a conquered foreign population, really suitable for immature young people?

Yet the crux of the problem is the manning of our overseas forces elsewhere than in Germany. There the twelve months period means that we must rely solely on regulars. Where are enough of them coming from? Even if we weeded them out by such devices as employing Gurkhas outside India and perhaps Hausas outside West Africa, it is not easy to see any solution.

Government accepted the principle as regards their own employees but this was not the time to introduce equal pay in public service. The matter should be further examined at a later date in the light of the situation in the country.

The cost for equal pay for all public services would be £35,000,000 a year and Government did not consider this was an appropriate time to undertake these additional burdens.—Reuter

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CENSURING PARTNER BAD

CENSURING your partner for what he did on a hand is bad enough at any time. It is particularly damaging if your criticism is unsound and if the alternative action you recommend would have proved no more effective than what he actually did. That is about the worst thing that can be done to break up the morale of a partnership. Making a carefully considered suggestion, perhaps in the form of a mere question, may help a partner to do a better job on some later hand. But even that may harm more than it helps. The best time to give a lesson to him is after the entire game is over.

♠ K 7
♥ A 5 2
♦ J 4 3
♣ J 7 4

♠ Q J 4 3 2
♥ A 3
♦ K 10 5
♣ 3

♠ N
♥ W
♦ E
♣ S

♠ 10 8
♥ 7
♦ 9
♣ 6

(Dealer: North. East-West vulnerable.)

North East South West

Pass Pass 1 NT West

3 NT

West led the spade 3, so the 10 got the first trick. Later South of course took two more spade tricks with the A and K, in addition to three hearts because the finesse worked, two diamonds and three clubs. That gave him a total of eleven, which tied the pair with a bunch of others in the pair duplicate where this deal came up.

Not censured West afterward

for developing a trick for the defence which he could not possibly have earned for himself except for West's lead. He tried to say that, if West had led the Q instead of his fourth-best 3, South would have taken only two tricks in spades.

Let's examine that from two standpoints. First of all, an honor is usually a bad lead against No Trump game, even with two touchers like the Q and J, unless the leader also has a third card at least as high as the 9, which he did not have. Second, the lead of the Q would not have cut down South's tricks. The A could have won it, the 10 could have been led next for the K to kill West's J and drop the 9 at the same time, and the 7 would have given South a third trick in the suit.

So on all counts East was wrong. A heart lead would have prevented that eleven trick for South. But who would select that lead?

Tomorrow's Problem

♠ 6 3
♥ A 8 2
♦ J 10 9 5
♣ K J 6 2

♠ Q 7 5
♥ J 10 7
♦ A Q 2
♣ 8 4

♠ N
♥ W
♦ E
♣ S

♠ 4
♥ K Q 5
♦ 7 4 3
♣ A Q 10 5 3

(Dealer: South. East-West vulnerable.)

What is North's best bid after South opens this deal with 1-Club?

No Equal Pay Yet For Equal Work

London, June 11. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, announced in Parliament today that the Government was definitely of the opinion that the principle of equal pay for equal work could not be applied in Britain at the present time.

(At the recent Labour Party Conference at Margate, delegates carried by a majority of nearly four to one a resolution advocating the immediate introduction of equal pay for men and women in Government and local authority employment).

Mr. Dalton said that Government were primarily concerned with the problem in the field of public employment. There could be no question of confining equal pay to these occupations; its introduction in industry and other professions would inevitably follow.

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BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

C.I. For Two Princesses; Four New Peers, Five New Privy Councillors

Apology To Rape Victim

New York, June 11.

Twenty-eight-year-old Norman Greenberg ended his trial for the rape of Mrs. D. Cropp, 27-year-old Paris-born war bride of a United States Army Colonel, by pleading guilty and apologizing to his victim.

Greenberg, with tears falling down his face, admitted raping the bride on May 26, a few hours after the Cropps' arrived from Europe.

He admitted that at an isolated spot, Mrs. Cropp was forced into the back seat of an automobile and attacked and then was thrown out of the car by him; he and a companion Barry Maneswitz then stole a purse containing US\$100. Maneswitz pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Admitting his guilt, Greenberg faced the Judge and asked, "Can I say something, your Honour?"

The Judge gave him permission to speak, and Greenberg said: "Mrs. Cropp is a fine woman. I could not control my emotions. I want to apologize to her and her husband for what I did."

The Judge warned Greenberg before he pleaded guilty that it might mean 20 years in Sing-Sing Prison. The prisoner began to weep and sagged to the floor, but was helped to his feet and pleaded guilty.—United Press.

Knighthood For Dr. Malcolm Sargeant

London, June 12.

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose have been appointed to the Membership of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, in the Honours list issued today in celebration of the King's eleventh official birthday.

Other members of the Imperial Order already include the Queen and Queen Mother, the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent, Viscountess Wavell and the Maharanes of Jammu and Kashmir, Gaekwar and Travancore, and Mrs. Florence Amery, wife of the former Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold S. Amery.

Also honoured in the list is Dr. George Edmund Brackenbury, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, who becomes Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire (K.C.I.E.).

There are four peerages—two for political services, one for service to the Colonial Empire and another for service to Britain.

They are Mr. Reginald Douglas Crook, former organizing secretary of the Poor Law Workers Union and member of the Ministry of Labour's Departmental Council, Mr. Frederick Montague, Labour Member of Parliament for West Islington (London suburb) and former Parliamentary Secretary to a number of Government Departments, Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, and Sir Roy Robinson, Chairman of the Forestry Commission.

Actor Honoured
A new Privy Councillor in Sir Norman Birkett, who was awarded the OBE and MBE, apparently as a reward and spur for the productive drive. On the other hand, political honours are unusually small, two of four peerages, two of five Privy Counsellors and one CBE.

The four new Barons are Reginald D. Crook, one of the key men in the National Health Service; Frederick Montague, Labour MP from West Islington; Sir Arthur Richards, Governor of Nigeria; Sir Roy Robinson, chairman of the Forestry Commission. A by-election will follow the transfer of Montague to the House of Lords.

The five new Privy Counsellors are Neas Edwards, Labour MP for Caerphilly; George Mathers, Labour MP for Llanthony, leader of the Buchanites in the House of Commons and Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; Lord Catto, Governor of the nationalized Bank of England; Sir Geoffrey Huggins, Premier of Southern Rhodesia; Sir Norman Birkett, who was one of the judges at Nuremberg.

James Bone, until recently London editor of the Manchester Guardian, and John W.R. Scott, founder and until lately editor of "The Countryman," both become Companions of Honour.

Miner Honoured
Among the new Knights, the best known are the actor Laurence Olivier; Malcolm Sargeant, the famous conductor; William Russell Flint, President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours; Ernest Bevin's physician, Dr. Alexander McCall; Sculptor Frank Dobson and Geoffrey Whitworth, founder and director of the British Drama League, become CBE's.

Typical of awards of the British Empire Medal is one to William (Bill) Merritt, 78-year-old miner who is still working in a colliery in Kent.

Li-Gen Sir Brian Robertson, deputy Military Governor in Germany, becomes KCMG.

Appointments to the Royal Victorian Order include a number of officers and men of HMS Vanguard, which carried the Royal Family to South Africa and back.—United Press.

Record Holder
The Bar to the Air Force Cross was awarded to Group Captain Edward B. Donaldson, British holder of the world's air speed record of 616 miles per hour, and to acting Squadron Leader William Waterson, another of Britain's "jet" speed record breakers.

Walter Fletcher OBE MP, is awarded the CBE for special war services in connection with the evacuation of children.

Lady Gladys Victoria Tarbat gets the MBE for Red Cross and St. John work in South-East Asia.—Associated Press.

Ovation For Mr. Truman

Ottawa, June 11.

What veteran parliamentary observers described as the greatest ovation ever accorded to a visiting dignitary burst from some 300 members of the Canadian House of Commons and Senate when President Harry Truman finished speaking here today.

Hanclapping, cheers and desk thumping continuously interrupted and the applause rose to a roar when the President urged the support of Governments "who neither coerce or are coerced."

The ovation appeared to constitute a telling endorsement of the re-statement of the so-called "Truman doctrine," which was contained in his speech.

In the distinguished visitors' gallery, Mrs. Truman and her daughter Margaret looked on while the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Belokhovskiy, was a notable attendant in the diplomatic section.

The ovation brought the three-day state visit of President Truman here to its high point and constituted a new and forceful demonstration of the closeness of American and Canadian relations.—Reuter.

QUADS "A CATASTROPHE"

Jerusalem, June 11.

An Arab policeman, Naif Toumech, said today that he was "thoroughly displeased with himself" when he found his wife was going to have a baby—what he thought would be his sixth.

"I asked myself how am I going to support six children on \$20 a month?" he said.

A baby girl was born early this morning. Then Mrs. Toumech complained of further pain and was taken to the Government hospital.

Three hours later a second daughter was born.

An hour later it was a boy.

Then it was a girl. Toumech, adding quadruplets to the five children he already has, got the answer of nine and was even more depressed.

"This mass production is a catastrophe in my predicament," he said. "I cannot afford this luxury."—United Press.

Question About Arab Arms Purchases

London, June 11.

Labour member George Porter asked the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons today if he was aware that Jamal Husseini, Acting chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee at Haifa, on May 21, 1947, called upon the Arabs to buy arms, and what steps he proposed to be taken to prevent procurement of the Arab population of Palestine to buy arms illegally.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, replied: "My attention has been drawn to a press report to the effect that a statement was made in this sense, but I have received no official confirmation."

"I understand," however, that during a recent interview with Jamal Husseini, the High Commissioner made it clear that incitement to violence would not be tolerated."

Asked by Conservative Sir Waldron Smithers if he would levy punitive tax on areas in which terrorist crimes had been committed in Palestine, Mr. Creech Jones said it was not proposed at present to introduce a punitive tax of that kind.—Reuter.

BELGIAN STRIKE

Brussels, June 11.

About 6,500 iron foundry workers struck work today in Charleroi, the Belgian industrial centre, over the bonus dispute with the Government, and the strike is threatening to spread to other factories in the area.

Wage dispute strikes are now either taking place or are threatened in many areas of Belgium among coal workers, building workers, food workers and tramway men.—Reuter.

Austrians Told Had Narrow Escape

Vienna, June 11.

Ernst Koreff, Socialist Speaker of the National Assembly, told the House today that Austria had only narrowly escaped the fate of Hungary.

He said informal talks between Chancellor Leopold Figl and the Communist leader, Ernst Fischer, on possible reorganization of the Government were "an ambush against democracy." A definite Marxist method of attempting to achieve a strong Government idea.

The Fischer-Figl talks, Koreff said, had brought Austria "dangerously close to the fate of Hungary."

Both Figl and Fischer sat in glum silence as Koreff berated them in a pre-agenda debate. They had repeated their versions of the talks only a short time before.

Figl said that despite the talks his party—the People's Party—did not intend to negotiate with the Communists. Fischer said he had proposed during his conversations with Figl that Fischer be named Minister of the Interior and Trade. He told the Assembly that Austria's recovery would be speeded if this change were made.

"Slander"
Laughter almost drowned out his last words when he concluded that any decent Government in a democratic European state "would resign, under the conditions prevailing in Austria at present."

Fischer put two motions before the Assembly and both were voted down by the People's Party and Socialist deputies. The first proposed the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to investigate the events and "slander" of the past few days in connection with the Fischer-Figl talks.

The second asked for the appointment of a commission to ascertain "why and who as a high Government member made a slanderous statement to an American news agency."

Koreff said the Socialists regarded Figl's part in the talks as a mistake and warned that the people of Austria would not easily forget "this double-cross move of the People's Party which easily could have made the country another Hungary."

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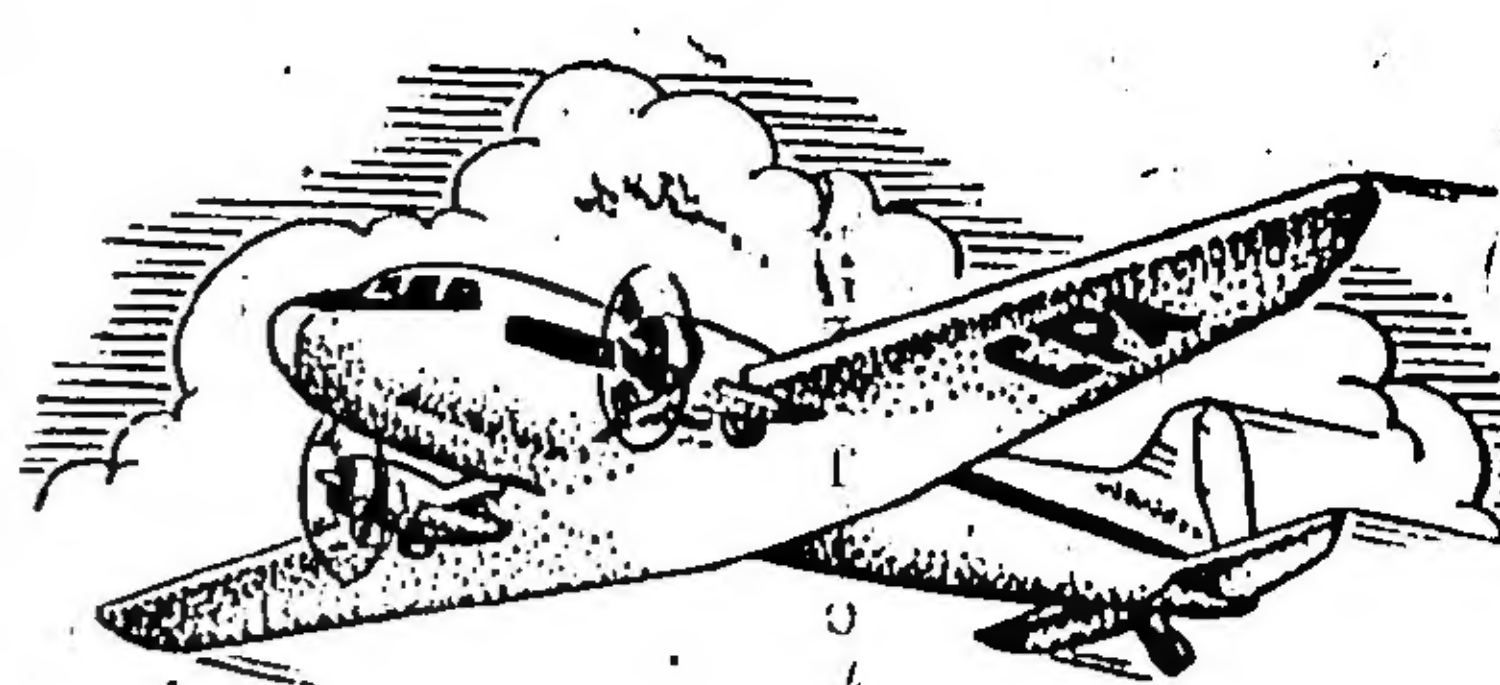
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U.S. FOREIGN AND ECONOMIC POLICIES AT STAKE

Washington, June 11.

Warning that the successful execution of American foreign and economic policy was directly at stake, the Secretary of State, General George Marshall, urged Congress to continue for another year the authority of the Government to operate the charter of several hundred vessels in order to avoid interruption in the flow of fuel and foodstuffs to overseas areas desperately in need of both.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, June 11.

The best stock market rally of the year boosted a long list of industrial shares from one to over four points. Steels, motors, oils, chemicals and some farm implements, rubber and soft drinks were the principal gainers with calls joining the buyers in the final hour.

Transfers of 1,350,000 shares were the largest since May 19 and the market was broadcast since that date.

Wide movers included Dow Chemical, up 8 1/2 at 163 1/2, after news of a proposed four for one split, and Coca-Cola was ahead 4 at 16 1/2.

New 1947 highs were established by Standard Oil of New Jersey, up 1 1/2, closing at 75 1/2.

Gulf Oil was ahead 2 at 67 and Union Carbide 1 1/2 at 103 1/2.

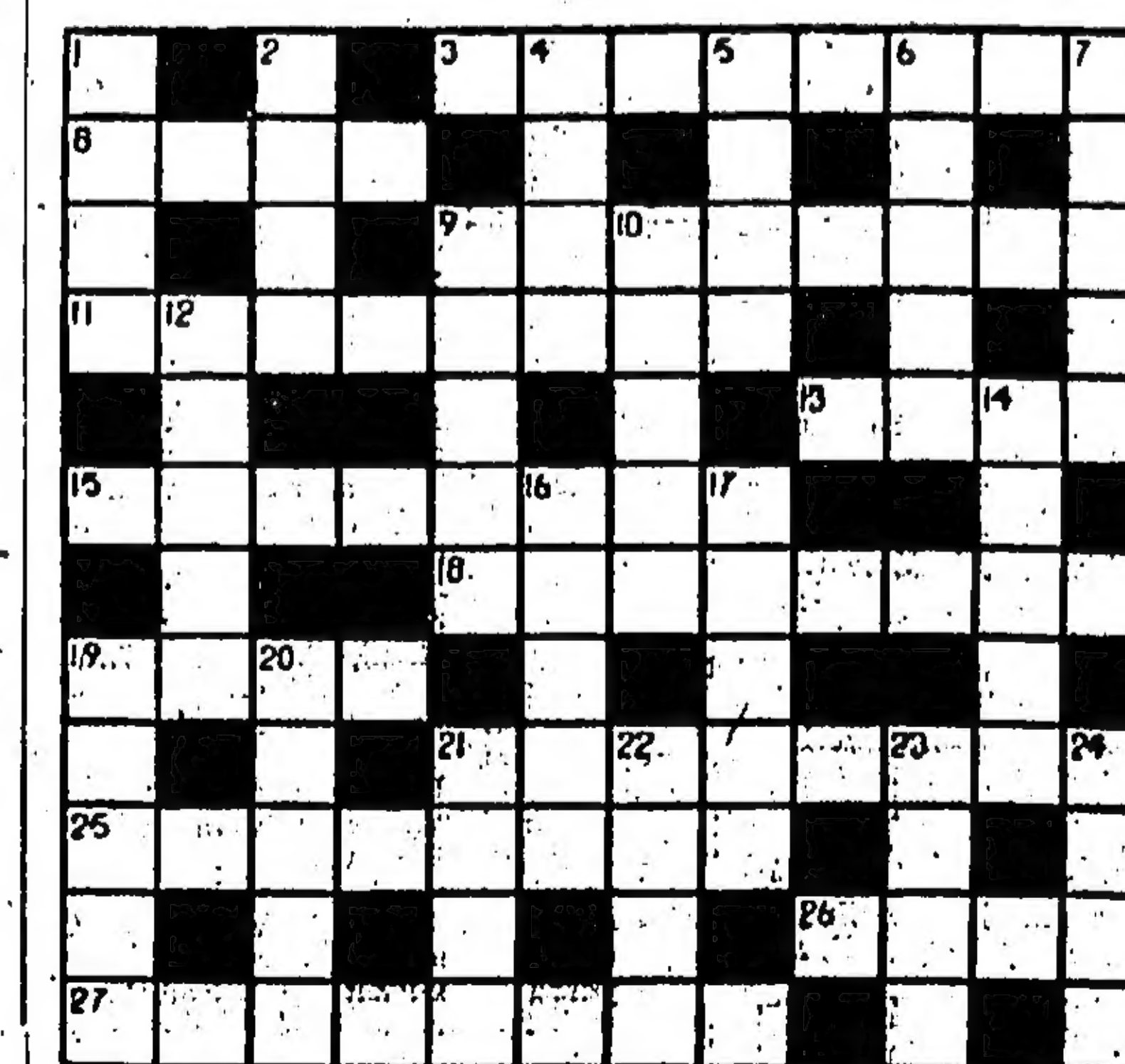
Low foreign exchanges: Stocks, 61.42; 30 Industrials, 171.08; 15 Rails, 14.71; 10 Utilities, 31.01.

Closing stock quotation: Alaska Express, 14 1/2; Alaska Juneau, 4 1/2; American Can, 9 1/2; American Smelting, 5 1/2; American Telephone, 16 1/2; American Tobacco, 7 1/2; American Water, 1 1/2; Ammonia, 3 1/2; Aviation Corporation, 3 1/2; Baldwin Locomotive, 18 1/2; Barnard, 26 1/2; Bendix Aviation, 30 1/2; Bethlehem Steel, 8 1/2; Boeing Aircraft, 15 1/2; Borden Co., 4 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 10 1/2; J. I. Case, 3 1/2; Colgate, 30 1/2; Commercial Solvents, 23 1/2; Corn Products, 67 1/2; DuPont, 182 1/2; Eastman Kodak, 46 1/2; Electric Light & Power, 11 1/2; General Electric, 35 1/2; General Motors, 57 1/2; Goodyear, 51 1/2; Goodyear, 44 1/2; Greyhound, 29 1/2; Hines, 29 1/2; International Harvester, 34 1/2; International Paper, 44 1/2; International Tel. & Tel., 11 1/2; John Manville, 38 1/2; Kennecott Copper, 44 1/2; Montgomery Ward, 57 1/2; National Distillers, 19 1/2; National Lead, 30 1/2; New York Central, 14 1/2; Packard Motors, 5 1/2; Pan American Airways, 10 1/2; Pennsylvania RR, 18 1/2; Radio Corp. of America, 10 1/2; Republic Steel, 25 1/2; Reynolds, 24 1/2; Schenley, 27 1/2; Sears Roebuck, 20 1/2; Shell Oil, 28 1/2; Sococo Vietnam, 16 1/2; Southern Pacific, 39 1/2; Standard Brands, 29 1/2; Standard Oil of Calif., 57 1/2; Standard Oil of N. J., 75 1/2; Studer Baker, 19 1/2; Union Bag, 31 1/2; Union Carbide, 103 1/2; US Rubber, 42 1/2; US Steel, 67 1/2; US Lines, 20 1/2; Westinghouse, 28 1/2; Youngstown Sheet & Tube, 60 1/2.—Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES EXCHANGE RATES

Buenos Aires, June 11.
Buenos Aires On London
Buyers, 16.50; Sellers, 16.53; New
York, 409.75; 410.00; France,
343.75; 344.25; Belgium, 9.33; 9.35;
Spain, 38.02; Sweden, 113.00;
114.00; Brazil, 22.40; Switzerland,
95.50.—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

3. Workshops.
8. Den.
9. Business chief.
11. Looked down on.
13. Afresh.
15. Goes, first.
18. Blood relation.
19. Scorch.
21. Vacations.
25. Menace.
26. Obsolete.
27. Aromatic.

Clues Down

1. Pleased.
2. Prejudice.
4. Platform.
5. Fibbed.
6. The devil.
7. Scatter.
9. Underwater worker.
10. Carouse.
12. Mould.
14. Ambassador.
16. Military headquarters.
17. Material.
18. Provide for.
20. Pungent.
21. Pull.
22. Skander.
23. Eager.
24. Active.

Yesterday's Crossword

Across:—1 Roaster; 4 Masks; 7 Annulled; 8 Excel; 9 Monsoon; 11 Uttered; 13 Calmer; 15 Collier; 18 Swam; 19 Patience; 20 Rider; 21 Remits.

Down:—1 Roam; 2 Talon; 3 Roil; 4 Modest; 5 Spectral; 6 Stolid; 10 Animated; 12 Toller; 13 Pastor; 14 Temper; 16 Throat; 17 Reels.

CAN'T TAKE A CHANCE

Washington, June 11.

Mr. John Carter Vincent, State Department Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, told the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee today that the United States would need "competent people" to help draft and negotiate the peace treaty with Japan.

"We cannot," Mr. Vincent said, "take a chance in impairing the success of the negotiation and the future stability of Japan by being unprepared for the conference on the peace treaty."—United Press.

No Objection To Saar Boundaries

London, June 11.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that the British Government had no objection to the boundaries of the Saar as now proposed or to the French intention to proceed with their plan to issue a new currency within the boundaries of the Saar in place of German marks.

The British attitude, however, was subject always to the decisions of the final peace settlement and satisfactory agreement being reached on the adjustment of French reparations claims.

The new proposals, Mr. Bevin said, involved considerable withdrawal from the present administrative frontier in the area between the old Saar and Luxembourg, but in the north-east and east, certain districts containing lateral railways which serve the Saar industrial concentration were included.

from America, but henceforth our requirements will be provided by British labour.—Reuter.

Trade Balance Or World Chaos

Dundee, June 11.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, said today that world chaos would follow unless a trade balance between the United States and the rest of the world was restored.

"Somehow or other we must solve this problem, or else we shall revert to chaos even worse than that in the inter-war years and all the world must come in to that solution," Sir Stafford said at the opening of the new National Cash Register company factory here.

"There is no room for blocs or cliques of countries fighting and quarrelling amongst one another. It is a problem as grave and difficult that it needs the help of every country, great and small, in its solution and until that solution is found we shall all exist in a state of discomfort which will not encourage the peace and happiness and progress for which we are all seeking."

Supreme Need

Sir Stafford said the Supreme need was to find a way of balancing the productive power of the United States against the sadly diminished production power of Europe until a balance could be obtained. He said the United States now was exporting US\$500,000,000 more than it imported.

Another American loan would only postpone the inevitable showdown, he said. He added, however, that Secretary of State Marshall's aid-to-Europe speech "may well contain within it the seeds of the solution for which all the world is seeking."—United Press.

Britain's Part

London, June 11.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told the House of Commons today that Britain was giving urgent consideration to the possibility of drawing up with other European countries a combined programme of import credit requirements for joint presentation to the United States "and any other country willing to make loans for economic recovery."

He declined to comment further, during question time, on the speech made by the U.S. Secretary of State, General George Marshall, on aid to Europe.

Mr. William Warbey (Lab.) asked Mr. Bevin to make it clear that Britain was prepared to play her part on condition that no country would be excluded on political grounds. "If that is reciprocal, yes," Mr. Bevin replied.—United Press.

sugar Ration Ending

Washington, June 11.

The Agriculture Secretary, Mr. Clinton Anderson, today announced that household and institutional sugar rationing would end at midnight, Eastern Daylight Time. Price controls on sugar will remain and rationing to industrial users will be continued as before.

Sudden termination of sugar rationing, which has been in effect since April 20, 1942, followed the allocation to the United States of an additional 320,000 pounds of sugar out of the world pool and the knowledge that the United States 200,000 tons more sugar from Java, where large amounts were hidden during the war.—United Press.

New York Exchange

New York, June 11.

New York one (U.S. Dollars in £1) London 4.82-11/16, 4.82-13/16, (three months) 4.81 1/2, 4.82 (spot) 2.94, 3.03; Australia, 3.22 1/2; Egypt, 5.16, offered; New Zealand, 3.23; Palestine, 4.04; South Africa, 4.02 1/2, offered. The following rates are quoted in U.S. cents per unit.
British East Africa, 29.00; Belgium, 2.28 1/2; Bulgaria, 9.35; Czechoslovakia, 2.05; offered; Denmark, 30.00; France, 6.81 1/2; Finland, 9.75; offered; Greece, 6.25; offered; Hungary, 6.65; offered; Holland, 37.20; 37.75; Italy, 10.00; 10.45; Norway, 26.25; offered; Portugal, 4.02; Poland, 1.00; Spain, 3.75; Sweden, 23.40; offered; Switzerland, (Commercial) 1.10; 23.40; free rate, 25.95; 26.02; bar, 1/2, rate, 25.75; 26.25; Turkey, 35.00; offered; Argentine official rate, 19.72; free rate, 23.69; 24.15; Brazil, 2.37; offered; Bolivia, controlled rate, 2.50; free rate, 2.25; Chile, official rate, 3.16; free rate, 3.25; export rate, 4.00; Colombia, official rate, 8.00; offered; Cuba, 10.00; Ecuador, 7.00; Guatemala, 10.00; Mexico, 20.00; offered; Paraguay, 23.40; Peru, 10.00; Uruguay, 35.00; Venezuela, 10.00; Netherlands West Indies, 35.25; Dutch Guinea, 38.35; offered; China (Shanghai), 4.10 to 4.11 1/2; Hong Kong, 25.25; offered; India, 30.25; Japan (US Army official rate) 50 Yen; Manila, 45.00; Straits (Singapore), 47.00; offered; Montreal, 4.00; London, official, 4.87; 4.84; New York, Free rate, 92-1/2;—Reuter.

London Stock Exchange

London, June 11.

The Stock Exchange again developed dullness mainly owing to lack of business.

At one time there was a general marking down of gilt-edged but few buyers appeared, with late dealings eliminating most of the earlier losses.

Industrials were inclined to sag, with the exception of iron and steel, which were harder, influenced by good dividends, but oils and teas eased back. Generally, the mining sections made a better showing but business was again small.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL LITERATURE

Warsaw, June 11.

Following a house search, Warsaw police today arrested four persons belonging to the opposition Peasant Party and accused of circulating illegal political literature. Their arrests among the supporters of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the Peasant Party leader, were officially denied.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA BULLION

Alexandria, June 13.
Gold, per "dirhem" 136 1/2; piastres, Egyptian pound 449; Sovereign 408; Turkish pound 330; Napier, 330; Dollar (piece of coin) 440; Silver (piastres) per Kilogram 840.—Reuter.

ZURICH FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Zurich, June 11.

Zurich on London 17.35; New York 4.80; Paris 3.02 1/2; Brussels, 3.87 1/2; Amsterdam, 162.50; Lisbon, 15.57 1/2; Buenos Aires, 140.00; Stockholm 119.02 1/2; Madrid 30.75.—Reuter.

MEXICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Mexico City, June 11.
T. T. Mexico City On London Buyers 1,006; Sellers 1,000; New York 485; 480; Paris 425; Zurich 115; Hongkong 1,235; Bombay unquoted.—Reuters.

ARGENTINE GOLD

Buenos Aires, June 11.
Sovereign, Buyers 69.00, Sellers 60.00; U.S. \$20 Eagle, 111.50, 112.50; Gold, Bar, Gramme, 5.25; 5.31.—Reuter.

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SS "President Taft"	June	10
SS "General Gordon"	June	20

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 "SHENGKING" Shanghai 4 p.m. 17th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHANTUNG" Tsamkong p.m. 12th June
 "NINGHAI" Macassar, Sandakan & Semporna 4 p.m. 12th June
 "HUINAN" Haiphong, Pakhoi & Hoihow 14th June
 "SHENGKING" Shanghai 7 a.m. 14th June
 "KWEIYANG" Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 15th June

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 "ANCHISES" —do— Mid July

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 Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said

NEW YORK SERVICE**Arrivals from**

"ADRASTUS" U.S.A. via Manila 20th June

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

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	(30th July)	mv. "BATAAN"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
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Atlantic Coast	IN PORT	mv. "BALI"
Los Angeles	(Early July)	mv. "DONA AURORA"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
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Atlantic Coast	15th June	mv. "BALI"

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Princess Given Freedom Of London
Ancient Ritual At Guildhall

London, June 12.

Princess Elizabeth, taking part in her first major ceremony at home, unaccompanied by the King and Queen, received the freedom of the City of London on Wednesday and afterward told a large audience of dignitaries, "our Commonwealth is not so much a single act of statecraft as a miracle of faith."

The heir presumptive rode in a semi-state landau drawn by four grey horses and escorted by Household Cavalry from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall in the famed financial district known as The City, where Princess Margaret and the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee as well as other Cabinet Ministers were gathered to witness the ancient ritual.

Princess Elizabeth, wearing a light blue dress patterned with large white, grey and black puppies, was cheered along the way by large crowds. Her ride to the Guildhall began a few moments after a squadron of American Airforce superfortresses on a good will and training visit to the RAF flew over London.

The Princess based much of her speech, one of the longest she has ever made, upon a digest of her experiences during the recent Royal visit to South Africa, her words reflecting anew the deep impression those experiences made upon her. She was applauded and cheered several times.

Empire Link

Despite great differences between the Motherland and the Dominions, especially South Africa, she said, "the link between us is stronger than it has ever been."

"The pillars of the dominions, separate and individual, are planted firmly on the foundations of self-government," she continued, "but their strength unites to uphold the dome of Empire."

Speaking as a future queen conscious of greater responsibilities since her 21st birthday in April, Princess Elizabeth asserted: "It is actually important to know ourselves as they, the Dominions, know us. I do not think that we in this country fully realise the respect and admiration and affectionate regard in which we are held by the people of the Commonwealth."

As if replying to certain assertions that Britain is a declining power, Princess Elizabeth, who is known to study closely criticisms of her country, said:

Praise Of Britain

"Suffering as we still do from the wounds of war, we naturally incline to be a little introspective. But to hear the praises of our land and our people sounded so sincerely and constantly as they are through-

NO D.B.S.T. NEXT YEAR

London, June 11.
 The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, revealed today that the British Government does not intend to introduce British double summer time in 1948.

The information was contained in a letter which Mr. Attlee wrote to Scottish farmers.—Reuter.

She was the third woman to have received this freedom. The others were Florence Nightingale and Baroness Burdett Coutts.—Associated Press.

Swedish Police Probe

Stockholm, June 11.
 The Swedish police are continually investigating all Swedish organizations, Dr. Elander, the Swedish Premier, told the Upper House today.

"The investigations are based on information and documents which have come into the hands of the police since the end of the war," he said.

"If they show that any Swedish subject has committed treason or otherwise acted against the law, he will be prosecuted."

"Reports go to show that the old Nazi movements linked with German Nazism and Italian Fascism will have a languishing existence if they do not die of their own accord."

"It is hard to imagine that men in their right senses can support these movements after the bankruptcy of German Nazism,"—Reuter.

INDONESIA ORDERS MOBILISATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Well-informed spokesmen expressed the opinion that it can be expected that the Commission's ultimate advice which must be given the Netherlands Government will not differ much from the above impression.

On the other hand the Indonesian delegation member, Kusumo, told Aneta today that if in further elaborate discussions some spirit of give and take is shown a compromise could be found for solution of the present impasse.

"Great Dangers"

"The Republican Batavia daily, 'Sembur,' in an editorial today on the Republican counter-memorandum, expressed the opinion that in general the Indonesian people will agree with the paragraphs relating to foreign representation and military affairs."

"There are certainly some points in the memorandum which have been insufficiently explained, so that even if the 'other side' qualifies them as not 'concrete' this will be understandable."

Another Republican daily, 'Merdeka,' believed the Indonesian people now has reached one of the most decisive moments in their history. "Our people and our country are now facing great dangers," it said.—United Press.

Singing Of The Lord's Prayer 'Censored'

London, June 11.

Gloria Jean, 21-year-old American film and radio star, said today that the management of the theatre at which she is appearing ordered her not to sing the Lord's Prayer because of its reference to "forgive us our debts" which the "British didn't like."

Obviously distraught and near tears, Gloria Jean said she picked the song for the international variety show at the Casino Theatre because she thought the British would like it "after all they have been through."

"I didn't know anything about debts and anyway people liked it the first night because I took seven curtain calls after singing it."

"She said she was ordered not to sing it last night after a critical review in the Daily Express called it 'questionable taste.'"

The Express said the song was dedicated to the people of Britain "with the line" about treasuries changed to "forgive us our debts."

Today the Express apologized in a brief editorial note after printing a letter from an "old Presbyterian" who quoted the "authorised version" of the Bible that Gloria Jean was correct.

(Kling James's version uses the words debts and debitors.)

Collapse On Stage
 Gloria Jean said she did not understand the attitude of British critics who have criticised everything American except "Cockney" and "Katie Got Your Gun," both of which opened in London recently.

"They certainly don't indicate the people's attitude. If my experience is any example, 'When British actors and actresses come to the United States they are the toast of the country and at least are given an even break.'"

Gloria Jean collapsed on the stage last night while singing "Irish Lullaby," but recovered with no ill effect. She blamed "Irish strains" of the melody created for her collapse.

American Baseball

New York, June 11.

Jackie Robinson got a triple, a double and two singles in vain today as Dodgers went down to defeat 5-4 at the hands of the Reds at Brooklyn. Mueller, pinch hitting, poled a two-bagger in the sixth driving in three Cincinnati runs to clinch the game.

Johnny Mize also battled for a lost cause when he homered with two on base in the first, but Giants were overwhelmed as Cox paced the Pirates with a two-run homer in the eighth. Poor judgment by Yankee Tommy Henrich in the 11th allowed White Sox to triumph 3-2 at Chicago when he permitted Holloway's smash—otherwise a single—to roll into a three-bagger, which provided the winning run when Red Dickey singled immediately after.

Hits by Berhan and Handley of the Phillies, plus an error by Musgrave and wild pitching by Pollet, enabled the Philadelphia team to triumph 3-4.

Cubs moved into third place when they blanked the Braves 4-0 at Boston, with d'Alessandro setting the pace with three hits.

Today's scores follow:

National League

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis Cardinals	4	10	1
Philadelphia Phillies	5	6	0
Cardinals; p. Pollet, Barkhart, Dickson; c. Rice.			
Phillies; p. Ruffensberger, Schmidt, Hughes; c. Sem-nick.			
Cincinnati Reds	5	8	1
Brooklyn Dodgers	4	13	0
Reds; p. Riddle, Gumbert; c. Lamano.			
Dodgers; p. King, Lombardi; c. Edwards.			
Chicago Cubs	4	11	1
Boston Braves	0	7	1

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 S.S. "TAKSANG" To Shanghai, Kobe (Japan) 26th June

ARRIVALS

S.S. "MAUSANG" from Straits & Calcutta 13th June
 S.S. "LOKSANG" from Sandakan 22nd June
 S.S. "TINGSANG" from Tientsin 24th June
 S.S. "TAKSANG" from Straits & Calcutta 25th June

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M.V. "DENBIGHSHIRE" Due Hong Kong from London via Straits 22nd June.

Managing Agents:

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S.S. "HANGSANG" Due from Sydney 15th June
 M.V. "HINDUSTAN" Now loading at Brisbane for Shanghai and Hongkong Due Early July.

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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1947.

DISTINCTIVE
PORTRAITURE
ASIA STUDIO To Yee House Street.

101,205 Lucky Ticket Rose Emme Wins Big Race

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars was lost by the holder of Ticket No. 345491 which drew Lucky Strike, the red-hot favourite, in the Special Cash Sweep ran in connection with the Lantao Handicap yesterday, through the pony passing the Judges' Stand two lengths behind Rose Emme which paid the holder of Ticket No. 101,205 the handsome sum of \$345,645 as against the second prize of \$98,755.

The Third prize of \$49,378 went to Ticket No. 362,279 which drew Avalon, one of the favour-

ites. Long before the First Stake draw at 2.30 p.m. was rung a long stream of racing enthusiasts began to pour their way to Happy Valley for the Lantao Handicap and for the Special Cash Sweep. The meeting of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, with the result that there was a record attendance both inside the enclosure and on the roadway surrounding the course.

Despite the heavy showers which fell intermittently between 3.25 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., and the resultant softening of the tracks, there was only one aspect of any importance. Sunny (Ostroumoff) up to the red-hot favourite in the last race, was only able to secure third position, while Hostile Witness (K.F. Chiu) was unplaced.

Ostroumoff's Day
Their Excellencies the C.A.G. and G.O.C. were among the very interested spectators which witnessed Rose Emme's easy win in the Lantao Handicap, the main event of the afternoon, which attracted nine starters. Riding honours went to Mr. A. Ostroumoff who crowned his Derby and Champion wins by annexing the first place in the Lantao Handicap, and who recorded two wins, one second and one third in his four out-ings yesterday. Mr. S.W. Lee had two wins to his credit (in three rounds) in the meeting under review.

Final Handicap
Race 1.—(Unofficial). For Hong Kong Services Race Club Ponies: Once round about 7 furlongs (40 yards). In this sprint for Services ponies, Autumn Rose took the

lead followed by Mayfair and Jackie. In passing the Football Stands, Jackie went to the lead closely followed by Mayfair and Autumn Rose.

Coming into the Straight, Tony (Branchall) made a strong effort to overtake the leaders but was unable to pass Jackie (Crisfield) which had gone up to first. Mayfair was third with Autumn Rose fourth.

1. Jackie, 156 (Crisfield); 2. Tony, 152 (Branchall); 3. Mayfair, 160 (K.F. Pyne). Won by a neck; 2 lengths. Time: 1.55.1. Places: \$8.80; \$2.30; \$15.50.

BETTING
Win Place
Jackie, 156 (Crisfield) 2060 1340
Tony, 152 (Branchall) 1719 1210
Nigger, 160 (Heseltine) 1117 817
Autumn Rose, 156 (Rowlands) 946 291
Jackie, 156 (Crisfield) 781 856
Mayfair, 160 (K.F. Pyne) 716 497
9388 7067

Manley Handicap
Race 2.—For Australian ponies "B" Class. Winners of less than two races barred. Six furlongs.

M.M. Boycott made no mistake in this race for the rise of the barrier he put Kim to the fore and, by sheer good jockeyship, kept it there until the winning post was passed.

Masterpiece (Yuen) was close on the heels of the leaders for most of the run but, at the Village Bend, was relegated to third position. Riding a very fine race, Ostroumoff gave Thunderbolt full reins when

coming into the Straight, resulting in that game little pony first passing Masterpiece and then V-J Day (Y.K. Tu) to secure second position.

1. Kim, 166 (Boycott); 2. Thunderbolt, 143 (Ostroumoff); 3. V-J Day, 159 (Y.K. Tu). Won by 4 lengths; 1/2 length. Time: 1.20.1. Places: \$7.80; \$7.30; \$13.60.

BETTING
Win Place
Kim, 166 (Boycott) 6200 2860
Thunderbolt, 143 (Ostroumoff) 5580 3567
Masterpiece, 141 (Yuen) 3375 2759
Fifth Alarm, 143 (Rowlands) 1835 1613
Jeep Hunt, 135 (K. Kwok) 1202 1282
V-J Day, 159 (Y.K. Tu) 1129 947
Royal Commission, 147 (C.F. Chiu) 711 536
Spanish Onion, 146 (Heseltine) 354 446
20336 14046

Bondri Stakes
Race 3.—(First Section).—For Australian ponies "C" and "D" Classes. Non-winners barred. Weight 135 lbs. 1 lb. penalty for every \$250 or part thereof won in stakes. Limit to penalty 24 lbs.—From the Two Mile Post Once Round and In (about one mile 171 yards).

Doublets due to her fine win in the Togoomba Stakes, over the same distance, in the Whitson Meeting, Wilhelmnia (Ostroumoff) was the red-hot favourite, and once again justified the punters' confidence in her by roaming home an easy winner.

Ostroumoff rode a perfectly judged race. He did not call upon his mount until the Home stretch was reached. Satisfying himself with the fourth position (behind Eastern Diamond, Blue Peter and Flying Wheel), Ostroumoff released his hold on his mount when rounding the Bend. The way that Wilhelmnia responded was one of the finest sights of the afternoon for this mare named the leaders as if they were standing still.

HAVE YOU WON?

First Race
1st Ticket No. 6420 \$5,254.00
2nd " " 3580 1,501.00
3rd " " 2866 761.00
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each)
Nos. 933, 4765, 2941, 179.

Second Race
1st Ticket No. 6056 \$5,471.00
2nd " " 6312 1,563.00
3rd " " 881 782.00
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each)
Nos. 2316, 1826, 4767, 446, 4381.

Third Race
1st Ticket No. 3964 \$5,736.00
2nd " " 6997 1,639.00
3rd " " 2857 819.00
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each)
Nos. 393, 394, 2412, 6184, 1531.

Fourth Race
1st Ticket No. 12 \$6,135.00
2nd " " 4196 1,753.00
3rd " " 7864 876.00
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each)
Nos. 3907, 4540.

Fifth Race
1st Ticket No. 101205 \$315,645
2nd " " 345491 98,755
3rd " " 362279 49,378
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each)
Nos. 574725, 640091, 438484, 127029, 608659, 560144, 646805, 247309, 621074, 431677, 593443, 586368, 728341, 671078, 601076, 329126, 424098, 710576, 651248, 424692, 604256, 632843.

BETTING
Win Place
Fat Choy, 142 (K.F. Chiu) 443 415
Rue, Peter, 149 (S.W. Lee) 396 466
Eastern Diamond, 156 (Sequeira) 362 512
14458 8914

Spencer Stakes
Race 4.—(First Section).—For Australian ponies "D" Class and unclassified non-starters. Winners barred. Weight 135 lbs. 1 lb. penalty for every \$250 or part thereof won in stakes. Limit to penalty 24 lbs.—Six furlongs.

This race was, candidly, devoid of interest as it was obvious from the rise of the barrier that Rosebud (S.W. Lee) had the first prize money all sewn up.

Jumping to the lead, Rosebud was leading by many lengths by the time the Rock was reached and, during the whole run, was never seriously challenged.

Burge (Shieh) and Happy Season (K.F. Chiu) held down the second and third positions throughout the entire six furlongs. Jadestone (Castro) was fourth, and Blackie (Sequeira) trailing at the end.

1. Rosebud, 139 (S.W. Lee); 2. Burge, 135 (Shieh); 3. Happy Season, 135 (K.F. Chiu). Won by many lengths; a length. Time: 1.26.2. Places: \$14.20; \$12.30; \$12.30.

BETTING
Win Place
Happy Season, 135 (K.F. Chiu) 7509 2524
Rosebud, 139 (S.W. Lee) 6877 3450
Blackie, 144 (Sequeira) 3483 2174
Burge, 135 (Shieh) 3220 1561
Jadestone, 140 (Castro) 1273 1239
22368 11020

Lantao Handicap
Race 5.—For Australian ponies "B" Class. Winners of two or more races barred. Six furlongs.

Nine starters faced Mr. Potts for this main event of the Meeting in which Lucky Strike (K.F. Chiu) was made the red-hot favourite.

Racing against higher class ponies than in the Hervey Bay Handicap on May 10, Rose Emme was an unknown quantity in this race and her jockey, Ostroumoff, could scarcely be blamed for putting her to the fore immediately on the rise of the barrier.

Sunshine (Yuen) was a close second, followed by Lucky Strike (K.F. Chiu) until the Bend when it bored wide to lose the advantage to the latter pony. Avalon (K. Kwok) went up to third, with Sunshine fourth.

Although the distance between the first and second ponies was a mere two lengths, it could have been much greater if Ostroumoff had let Rose Emme rip.

ENGLAND'S POOR SHOWING Lucky To Draw Trent Bridge Test

RAPIER'S TIPS ARE BEST
A very successful Meeting was had by China Mail's "Rapier" who was the only tipster to forecast three winners in a row and to correctly tip the first and second sections of the Bondri Stakes. Besides these successes, "Rapier" also tipped five seconds and seven thirds in the right races yesterday.

BETTING
Win Place
Lightning, 135 (S.W. Lee) 5767 2332
Rose Emme, 148 (Ostroumoff) 4447 3381
Sunshine, 140 (Yuen) 1720 1104
Elmer, 167 (Tu) 731 648
Red Fox, 142 (Shieh) 717 629
Shanghai Beauty, 141 (Castro) 399 313
30261 17063

Woodenbong Stakes
Race 6.—For Australian ponies "C" Class. Winners barred. Weight 135 lbs. 1 lb. penalty for every \$250 or part thereof won in stakes. Limit to penalty 24 lbs.—From the Two Mile Post Once Round and In (about one mile 171 yards).

From the starting post to the Rock, Kookaburra and El Fresno took it in turns to take the lead, followed by Honeybelle (Miu) with the other three entrants bunched up in the rear.

Coming into the Straight, Cassia (Yuen) came up with a wonderful burst of speed to wrest the lead from Kookaburra (Boycott) with Honeybelle coming up strongly near the rails. When the Winning Post was passed, Kookaburra was a length behind Honeybelle, with Kingsfisher fourth.

1. Cassia, 137 (Yuen); 2. Honeybelle, 142 (Miu); 3. Kookaburra, 144 (Boycott). Won by a length; the arms. Places: \$5.70; \$5.90; \$6.10.

BETTING
Win Place
Cassia, 137 (Yuen) 11495 3634
Honeybelle, 142 (Miu) 4743 3000
Kookaburra, 144 (Boycott) 3441 2390
Al Fresno, 142 (S.W. Lee) 2469 1987
Kingsfisher, 140 (R.K. Chui) 938 662
Ruby Star, 140 (Shieh) 738 507
23824 21279

Bondri Stakes
Race 7.—(Second Section).—For Australian ponies "C" and "D" Classes. Non-winners barred. Weight 135 lbs. 1 lb. penalty for every \$250 or part thereof won in stakes. Limit to penalty 24 lbs.—From the Two Mile Post Round and In (about one mile 171 yards).

A short-lived lead was taken by Miami Beauty (S.W. Tang) for at the Football Stands it was easily overtaken by Peacock (Boycott) and Arabian Moon (K. Kwok) with Hoi Polloi (S.W. Lee), seventh in a field of nine.

This order was maintained until opposite the Village when Hoi Polloi went up to fourth place. In the Home run, Hoi Polloi went thundering down the tracks to overhaul the three leaders and ran in two lengths ahead of Flying Arrow (Shieh), with Peacock another two lengths behind. Crown Witness (K.F. Chiu) was fourth.

1. Hoi Polloi, 140 (S.W. Lee); 2. Flying Arrow, 161 (Shieh); 3. Peacock, 152 (Boycott). Won by 2 lengths; the same. Time: 2.10. Places: \$7.20; \$13.70; \$14.

BETTING
Win Place
Hoi Polloi, 140 (S.W. Lee) 9052 1420
National Congress, 161 (Tu) 6365 590
Crown Witness, 156 (K.F. Chiu) 2406 1480
Miami Beauty, 153 (S.W. Tang) 2209 4001
Golden Wheel, 147 (Yuen) 2014 719
Flying Arrow, 161 (Shieh) 1765 1004
Arabian Moon, 147 (Kwok) 1094 824
Peacock, 152 (Boycott) 983 1931
Souvenir, 158 (Rowlands) 844 960
20786 12811

Spencer Stakes
Race 8.—(Second Section).—For Australian ponies "D" Class and unclassified non-starters. Winners barred. Weight 140 lbs. 1 lb.

BETTING
Win Place
Lucky Strike, 150 (K.F. Chiu) 9544 5533
Avalon, 150 (K. Kwok) 6943 3014

K.B.G.C. Bowls Teams

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club is scheduled to play two lawn bowls matches this weekend, one away at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday at 4 p.m. against the Craigen-ower Club and the other at home on Sunday at 4 p.m. against the Indian Recreation Club.

Following are the teams to represent the K.B.G.C.:
Saturday:—V.C. Dixon, F.H. Wilkinson, J.S. Dinnar, and R. Duncan; L.G. Robertson, S. Redden, L.R. Whant, and C.H. Gough; H.A. Lammer, E. Greenwood, K.C. Hamilton, and F.A. Cheesman.
Sunday:—H.F. Shields, L. Goy, I. Newton, and A.J. Hall; R.P. Phillips, J.G. Moyer, J.C. Aitken, and J. McKelvie; F.F. Pope, J.W.M. Dickson, J.F. McGowan, and S. Randle; W.C. Simpson, C. Mottram, C. Dowman and R. Morrison.

(More Sports News will be found on Page 9.)

COUNTY MATCH ENDED IN ONE DAY!

For the first time since 1925 a County cricket championship match finished in one day today when Derbyshire beat Somersetshire.
George Pope, Derby's rightarm medium bowler, took six for 34 and seven for 16 in the two Somerset innings—a great personal triumph.

The wicket did not seem to have qualities accounting for Somerset's double collapse and their second innings wickets were down for 12.

Vaulker, for Derbyshire, hit 84 in 90 minutes, indicating that brilliant bowling rather than a difficult wicket caused Somerset's defeat.

Derby's victory was undoubtedly the outstanding happening on a day which saw England fighting back to draw with the South Africans in the first Test.

Ames Again
The feature of other games was the continuance of Leslie Ames' grand batting form when he hit 100 in two hours and 20 minutes.

In three days on the Gravesend pitch Ames has scored 374 runs (once out and his total for the season is now 938 for an average of 134).

Close of play scores:
At Chesterfield: Derbyshire beat Somerset by an innings and 125 runs. Somerset 68 (Pope six for 34) and 38 (Pope seven for 16, Gladwin two for 14). Derbyshire 231 (Vaulker 84, Hazel five for 64).

At Lords: Nottingham 317 (Harris 65, Reddick 61, Sims 59). Middlesex 23 for no wickets.

At Gravesend: Kent 400 for nine declared (Todd 127, Fogg 65, Peckham 59, and 100 not out). Essex 100 for one declared (Todd 127, Fogg 65, Peckham 59, and 100 not out).

The last race of the first half of the season saw the only upset of the day when Hostile Witness (K.F. Chiu), carrying 6230 "win" tickets and (over 3000 "place" tickets) was among the "also-rans." Sunny (Ostroumoff), the favourite, was beaten to the post by Tunny (Yuen) and Jinx (Shieh) after running second up to the Rocks.

Taking the lead from the start, Sunny was passed by Tunny when coming down the incline, closely followed by Hostile Witness. Coming into the Straight, Jinx overtook both Hostile Witness and Sunny but was unable to pass the leader when the winning post was reached.

The pay-out of \$21.90 was the second best of the meeting.
1. Tunny, 135 (Yuen); 2. Jinx, 138 (Shieh); 3. Sunny, 135 (Ostroumoff). Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths. Time: 1.20.4. Places: \$7.80; \$5.10; \$5.60.

BETTING
Win Place
Sunny, 135 (Ostroumoff) 6514 3253
Hostile Witness, 145 (K.F. Chiu) 6280 3012
Tunny, 135 (Yuen) 5536 1899
Jinx, 138 (Shieh) 2226 1702
National Hero, 138 (H.W. Mok) 1220 544
Lola Spola, 138 (Miu) 517 450
Bright Season, 135 (K. Kwok) 340 309
8594 14476

Melville's Second Century

Dogged battling on a perfect wicket today saved England from defeat by South Africa in the first cricket Test match of the season. The four-day game ended in a draw when the close of play found the visitors 60 runs short of England's two innings total, with nine South African wickets to fall.

South Africa, batting first in the game, which started last Saturday, scored 533 runs in their first innings. England's first innings collapsed at 208 and she had to follow on.

After losing early wickets cheaply, the home team today made a stand that produced 551 runs for the second innings.

The South Africans then opened their second innings with two hours and 20 minutes to go, needing 227 runs for victory. They got 106 of them for the loss of one wicket.

Although the South Africans could not achieve victory, their captain, Alan Melville, became the first South African ever to score a century in both innings.

Melville's Double
The second of the series of five Tests will open at Lords on June 21.

Needing 227 runs for victory the South Africans did not make an encouraging start, as Bruce Mitchell lost his wicket at 21 when he was caught by wicket-keeper Evans off a snick, but Melville and Viljoen held out for the rest of time, and took the total to 116 for one wicket, which left them 60 behind.

Feature of the innings was Melville's 104, which enabled him to become the first South African to hit a century in each innings of a Test match.

From the start of his batting he was the stylist and it was a grand display without a real blemish, though he had been missed at 78.

Seven Bowlers
Viljoen, too, played a grand game, though there was never a real chance of their scoring fast enough to force a win. They added 145 in 115 minutes. Melville hitting 16 fours and Viljoen five.

England tried seven bowlers in an effort to break the partnership but without success and it was off Hutton, who scored a century in the Durham Test of 1935, that Melville clouted a four to reach three figures. Hutton and Compton—both essentially batsmen—were bowling when stumps were drawn.

The Englishmen were undoubtedly saved from defeat by the brilliant batting of Denis Compton (163), Norman Yardley (99) and Evans (74).

The final scores were:
SOUTH AFRICA
First innings—533
(2nd Innings)
Melville, not out 104
Mitchell, c. Evans b. Bader 51
Viljoen, not out 51
Extras 7
Total (for 1 wk.) 106

BOWLING
O M R W
Martin 9 2 18 0
Baker 14 3 31 1
Edrich 4 0 8 0
Hollies 9 1 35 0
Cook 9 0 40 0
Compton 4 0 14 0
Hutton 2 0 15 0
ENGLAND
208 and 551.—Reuter.

Babe Zaharias Tipped To Win Title

Gullance, Scotland, June 11: Mrs. M. ("Babe") Didrikson Zaharias, of the United States, will face Miss Jacqueline Gordon, of Stanmore, Middlesex, in the 36 holes final for the British Women's Open Golf Championship here tomorrow.

They are the survivors of the past three days' play, from the start of which the American, by her tremendous power and low scoring capabilities, has been favourite.

In the fifth round this morning she beat England's Frances Stephens three and two and then crushed Scotland's best player, Jean Donald, seven and five.

Meanwhile, Miss Gordon was beating Mrs. M. K. MacKean, of Wales, who lives near the Gullance course, four and three, and in the semi-final defeated the former champion, Mrs. George Valentine three and two.

It was a particularly sound performance as Mrs. Valentine had knocked out Mrs. A.M. Holm, twice winner of the title, by one hole in the morning.

Power is certainly the secret of Mrs. Zaharias' play, for she was reaching long holes with a drive and light iron when rivals were needing two full wooden club long.

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